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ANALYSIS MADE OF DENIALS ISSUED BY THE PACKERS

Points Brought Forward to Show Arguments Issued Do Not Meet Charges Made by United States Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The great American meat packers practically stand convicted of profiteering, on the very face of the denials they issued on the publication of the federal Trade Commission's charges. These denials are of the same threadbare tissue that the packers have brought out whenever any serious charge of undue profits has been brought out against them. They not only fail to carry conviction to anyone who knows the packing industry, but their weakness substantiates the government's claim.

As usual the packers in their denials attack the maker of the charges. They accuse the Trade Commission of sensationalism, a cry they are fond of raising, and behind which they try to take shelter in these days when the truth about the packers is, indeed, apt to be sensational. It is interesting that both Swift and Armour should disclaim against sensationalism in the first words they utter.

Much prominence has been given locally to the statement made by J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., and an analysis of this reply to the commission's charges will throw light on just how much the packers' indignant denials may be worth.

The packers have several stock arguments to explain their profits as reasonable. In this case the two leaders have used the same one, given in the Armour statement as follows: "It is a fact known to the government auditors that our company's profit on each pound of product in the meat food lines is only one-fourth of 1 per cent." And it is added, "We have developed our business to a point where these quarters of a cent are brought in fast enough to make millions of dollars."

Now it would in fact be hard to find a more artificial way of determining reasonableness of profit. What establishes reasonableness or unreasonableness of profit is the rate on the investment. Armour & Co. admitted this in the very next line because they there said, "Even so the return on the investment is not unreasonable, in fact it is now less than 9 per cent."

The whole secret of packer profits is in that word "fast," which the packer used when he spoke of how those quarters of a cent were brought in. The packers tell the public they make a fraction of a cent profit, but they fail to say how often they make that fraction of a cent. The business of the great packers is built on great sales. They are continually adding new articles to increase volume. A fraction of a cent seems to a public, which is used to small operations, a small profit. Taken on hundreds of millions of dollars of sales it foots up to an enormous total.

The utter foolishness of figuring reasonableness of earnings on the profit per pound is readily established by the simple process of imagining that the amount of sales has doubled or quadrupled. What may have been a reasonable profit on the original volume may show up at once to be wholly undue when doubled or quadrupled through increase in the volume. Return on investment is the correct way of figuring profit. Mr. Armour stated the return on investment, presumably in the meat food lines, "is now less than 9 per cent."

What that statement is made to indicate, no doubt is that the firm is complying with the Food Administration regulation that packers' profits on meat business should not exceed 9 per cent on investment, including borrowed money. Armour & Co. have borrowings at the present time running well over $100,000,000, it is probable. It would be interesting to know whether the investment on which less than 9 per cent is being earned, includes these huge borrowings. Far more interesting it would be to learn just what the original investment in Armour & Co., exclusive of the millions upon millions that have been put back into the business, was. Here is the nub of this point. What is the rate of profit on actual investment? If told it would run into amazing figures.

Furthermore, the packers are allowed 15 per cent on certain lines akin to meat, such as leather, soap, etc. It has been stated to this bureau that they have made more than this amount of profit on these lines at times since the regulation took effect. It would be interesting to know whether Armour profit on the tremendous amount of profitable business, where the government allowed them 15 per cent, has fallen off so much in these times of high prices that the firm is making their "less than 9 per cent." Furthermore, there is a great deal of packer business which is not regulated at all. It would be worth while knowing whether the packers, where there is no lid at all on the profit, are taking only 9 per cent on investment, or, in fact, losing money so as to level off all their earnings to "less than 9 per cent" on "investment."

As a matter of fact, that 9 per cent of the Food Administration profit regulations, as has been observed in these

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every day of delay in the threatened German offensive is gain to the Allies, inasmuch as it brings another division of United States troops nearer the front. Already the delays which have taken place have had a terrific effect. Not thousands but hundreds of thousands of men from across the sea have reached France since von Hindenburg struck his first blow, on the 21st of March. This is the 1st of July, and therefore the fourth month since the offensive began is well under way, with no real strategical or tactical advantage gained by the Germans, but with terrific losses to their credit. Still the delay in renewing the offensive goes on, and this can only be from certain reasons, all of which are to the disadvantage of von Hindenburg, though the ratio of that disadvantage may vary. Either, that is to say, the punishment the Germans have received has bred a caution approaching fear in the High Command, or their failure to gain their objectives has entirely disorganized their plans of campaign, or the condition of things behind the lines, and this would be almost the most serious of all, is making the continuation, not only of the campaign, but of the war, increasingly difficult.

Rumors, which seem to be picked up by certain papers as fast as the German High Command can get them into being, are, of course, floating round. One general announces that the next attack will be in August, which is precisely the sort of information the Germans give to their enemy. Another announces that it will be at the point least suspected by the Allies, which is again the sort of advance intelligence the High Command gives to the allied staff. Therefore all these things may be taken at their face value, which is the intent to deceive, kindly fathered by an accommodating allied press.

Meanwhile General Foch continues a wearing, nibbling process along the whole western front. From the North Sea to the Adriatic the next blow may be struck anywhere. It is not a great drive, but it is a local attack, and commonly succeeds in improving the allied line at that point, so as to make the next German advance more diffi-

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POLL TAX CHANGE PLAN IS REJECTED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Accepts Adverse Report on Proposal to Base Assessment on Use of Franchise

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Poll tax changes have been quietly rejected by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. Adverse reports from the Committee on Taxation on two propositions, one of them designed especially to induce the citizen to better appreciate his franchise, have been accepted. Not a voice of protest was raised, though it is commonly known that the poll tax in Massachusetts has for years been the football of politics, particularly in Boston where collections have been very low.

Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn was the author of a proposed amendment. He stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I believe that the ballot is the most sacred privilege a man has. I did not press action upon my amendment because I felt that the convention was against the plan."

The Bauer amendment was as follows: "Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the General Court to impose, levy and collect taxes on polls, or to authorize the imposition and collection thereof, at varying rates or amounts, and to provide or authorize exemptions, abatements or rebates thereof, in consideration of the exercise by persons assessed of their voting rights under the law."

The plan was, in event the constitutional amendment were accepted by the voters, to establish an initial poll tax of $10. For each primary in which a citizen voted, and for each election, he would receive an abatement of $2. Thus, if a voter exercised his full right to ballot, his poll tax would cost him but $2. Conversely, for each primary and election in which he failed to vote, he would be penalized by just the amount of the abatement for which he failed to qualify.

Another article of amendment was proposed by Delegate Parkman of Boston. It contemplated levying the poll at the rate of 10 cents for each $1 of the local city or town tax rate.

Regardless of the practicability or impracticability of these two plans, they are believed to give expression to a certain desire of the better element of citizens who wish to remove from politics all opportunity for questionable practices in which the poll tax figures. These citizens looked upon the Constitutional Convention as the most likely place in which to secure reform.

The Legislature is not regarded as willing to give the matter the consideration which many believe due it. The influence of the Boston delegation in the Legislature is held to stand chiefly in the way. Up-state members have felt too handicapped by the strength of the Boston members to force action one way or the other on the question of polls.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF WIRES URGED

President Wilson Recommends Government Be Empowered to Take Over Nation's Telegraph and Telephone Systems

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government control and operation of the nation's telegraph and telephone systems were recommended to Congress today by President Wilson. In the face of an impending strike of union operators employed by the Western Union Company an effort will be made to put through before the recess of Congress this week pending legislation empowering the President to take over the systems.

President Wilson today informed the House Interstate and Foreign Committee that he is heartily in favor of legislation authorizing the government to take over the telegraph and telephone lines.

A resolution authorizing the President to take over the lines probably will be reported favorably by the committee this afternoon.

The President's views were communicated in a brief note indorsing the legislation, but making no reference to the strike of the Western Union operators called for July 8 by the Commercial Telegraphers Union after the Western Union had refused to abide by rulings of the War Labor Board on the discharge of union operators.

Letters of approval also were sent by the Secretaries of War and the Navy and the Postmaster-General, whose opinions had been sought by the committee.

The resolution, which was introduced by Representative Aswell of Louisiana, reads:

"That the President, if, in his discretion it is deemed desirable, in order to insure their continuous operation or to guard the secrecy of military and governmental communications or prevent communications by spies and other public enemies thereon, or for other military public reasons, shall have power to take possession and control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system, and operate the same subject to those conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are in force as to steam railroads while under federal control."

Postmaster-General Burleson, in a letter which the President approved as stating the reasons "truly," advised Chairman Sims that the power and discretion to act, as proposed in the resolution, seemed imperative to safeguard public interests. The Postmaster-General added:

"At this moment the paralysis of a large part of the system of electrical communication is threatened with possible consequences prejudicial to our military preparations and other public activities that might prove serious or disastrous. We are reminded that there is not a nation engaged in the war that intrusts its military or other communications to unofficial agencies. I deem it, therefore, my duty not merely to approve but to urge the message of the resolution in order that the President may act, if necessary, to safeguard interests of the country during the prosecution of the war."

Secretary Daniels wrote:

"I believe that such resolution is of high military importance and that during this period of the war the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy should have the power to take possession and control of any telegraph or telephone, marine cable or radio system, and operate the same subject to those conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are in force as to steam railroads now under federal control. It was found absolutely necessary early in the war to take control of railroad systems, and I think it is almost as important that the President should have power to control all methods of communication."

Members of Congress said today that the Attorney-General had advised the President that he was without authority under existing laws to take over the lines and that if necessity for action arose with Congress in recess he would be without power to act.

The President's views were conveyed in a brief note to Chairman Sims, of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, indorsing a letter written by Postmaster-General Burleson, urging the legislation. Representative Sims had written to the President, Secretaries Baker and Daniels and Mr. Burleson, asking their opinion of a pending bill introduced by Representative Aswell of Louisiana, empowering the President to take over telephone, telegraph and radio systems. All three gave their approval.

Immediately upon the receipt of the President's letter, the House Committ-

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PALAZZO CAFFARELI ATTACKED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The circumstance that the Palazzo Caffarelli on Capitoline Hill remained German property has in the past occasioned numerous protests. The feeling of indignation culminated during the celebrations of the recent victories when an excited crowd invaded the palace, overtarowing the throne said to be intended for the use of the German Emperor, tearing down his portraits and raising an Italian flag over the building.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS HOSPITAL SHIP

LONDON, England (Monday)—A German submarine sank the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle 116 miles southwest of Fastnet on June 27, the British Admiralty announced today. The Llandovery Castle was homeward bound from Canada. She carried 258 persons.

The Llandovery Castle wis 11,423 tons gross and was built at Glasgow in 1914 for the Union Castle Mail Steamship Service. The vessel was 500 ft. long, 63 ft. beam and 37 ft. deep.

COLORS PRESENTED TO TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—President Poincaré presented colors to the Tzecho-Slovak Army on Sunday morning in the army zone, in the presence of representatives of the Cabinet, parliamentary delegates, and members of the Tzecho-Slovak Council.

The French President said that France would never forget that in 1870, when the rest of Europe was asleep and silent, one voice rang out, that of the Diet of Bohemia, in the memorable words, "If Germany were to tear from France a portion of territory with a population strongly French in sentiment and demanding to retain that nationality, she would be violating the freedom of the peoples and setting up might for right."

PREMIER FAVORS FEDERAL SCHEME

Mr. Lloyd George Would Give England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales Equal Rights and Privileges Under New Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, is a strong federalist, but before anything in the nature of a scheme of federal devolution can be undertaken the War Cabinet must be convinced that the idea is indorsed by English opinion as a whole.

The Prime Minister expressed this view to a large deputation of members of both Houses of Parliament last week, of which the official report is now available. He said that he knew no more forcible argument for dealing with this problem than the fact that as things are at present the parliamentary machine will, in the course of a session or two, have to deal both with questions of overwhelming emergency affecting the life, industry, and trade of the whole people, and also with local affairs in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

While the general assent necessary for the government in war time could be secured in Scotland and Wales, for a federal solution, he was not clear about England, nor about the part Ulster would play in a federal solution.

They must, however, ease the national conscience regarding the Irish question and the dominions would be satisfied if they could say that under federalism they were giving Ireland what they were taking themselves. For the moment the dominions were not convinced that the old country had treated Ireland fairly. Undoubtedly the same feeling existed in America.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by G. N. Barnes, General Smuts, Austen Chamberlain, Walter Long, Dr. Addison and Mr. Shortt. The speakers included Lord Brassey, Radical; Lord Selborne, Unionist; J. M. Robertson, former Liberal minister; Mr. Alamson, chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party; Laurence Hardy, Unionist, as a private member; Murray Macdonald, Radical, on behalf of the Scottish members, and Sir Herbert Roberts for the Welsh Parliamentary Party. The Archbishop of York also spoke.

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SUFFRAGE FORCES ARE NOW UNITED

Friends and Proponents of Federal Amendment to United States Constitution Await Proper Time for Final Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A calm survey of the suffrage situation reveals a far more optimistic attitude among the proponents of the amendment than appeared in the first hours following the unexpected filibuster that prevented the passage of the amendment in the Senate on Thursday. Suffrage leaders do not lose sight of the all-important fact that they had the votes to pass the amendment, and it is understood that its ultimate passage is assured. They base their attitude and hope upon the fact that in the long run a sense of fair play will rule even more senators than are now arrayed on the side of the measure.

So the plan now is not to do anything that will store up further opposition, but simply to bide the time for bringing up the amendment again when its passage will be assured. A large number of senators have come to the conclusion that the suffrage amendment is as important as a war measure as any question now before the Senate, and that it is just as much a measure of vital importance to men as it is to women, for the fact becomes more obvious every passing day that the electorate of the United States must be strengthened by a dependable, loyal element that will assure the election of loyal men to all lawmaking bodies, not only now, but for all time to come. This loyal element as an addition to the electorate must come from the women. Senators who take this view place the Anthony amendment on the plane of war measures, and lift it far above the mere question of woman's rights.

Before she departed for her home in Chicago, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, who has been working quietly for the amendment along the broader lines, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor exactly what the attitude is. Mrs. Trout is president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, and has rendered efficient service here because of her experience in the management of the campaign several years ago that won suffrage for women in her State. She said: "The first attempt to bring up the measure in May showed a lack of votes to pass it. The action of the Senate on Thursday last showed that we had the votes, and therefore the determined opposition arose. It was a source of regret that men who 10 days before had sought to get through the Senate a cloture rule to prevent the very tactics that delayed a vote that day were the leaders in the action against us. Now we believe that a sense of fair play will make these men, and others who have been lukewarm, consent to a vote in August after the recess. After studying the attitude of the Senate for six months, one can not help but realize that fundamentally the Senate is dominated, not by prejudice, but by right.

"The action of the Senate on Thursday, instead of being a setback, cemented the friends of suffrage, men as well as women, into a concrete unit. It also brought over men who before that time had not made up their minds. Bringing up the Appropriation Bill was unfortunate, as the Senate had adjourned the week before to a definite time, and the bill was not endangered by the suffrage amendment. The projection of the Appropriation Bill at that time was intended as a camouflage for the people of the world.

"There is absolutely no doubt of the sincerity of the President, who believes this question must be decided to preserve the morale of the people of the world who are opposed to Germany. This is a vital question of democracy at home. We cannot ask men to die for a cause that we do not live for at home."

MR. KERENSKY IS NOW IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday) — Mr. Kerensky is in Paris. Directly on his arrival he conferred at length with the Russian representative, Mr. Maklakoff, M. Moutet, Socialist, and member of the Socialist Mission to Russia in the early days of the revolution being present.

L'Homme Libre commenting on Mr. Kerensky's assistance on behalf of Russia says that though there is a possibility of Mr. Kerensky being mistaken as to the immediate prospects of a Slav resurrection, his appeal must receive careful consideration and the hand of friendship must be extended him in France, England and the United States. It appears probable that Mr. Kerensky will return to London at the close of his Paris visit, and then proceed to New York.

JURORS HEAR I. W. W. PROPAGANDISTS

One Defendant Declares He Was Issued Card by Organization Under False Name as He Had Been Practically Blacklisted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. T. Doran, one of the 101 I. W. W. defendants being prosecuted by the government, continued his testimony on Saturday, but this time, under spur of Prosecutor F. Nebeker's incisive questioning, when asked how much actual manual labor he did in 1915, the year before he began to make I. W. W. speechmaking his business, he admitted it was not much, although he had held a great number of jobs. Doran testified he went to Butte last summer during the strike there, in answer to the telegram of Richard Brazier, another defendant. Mr. Nebeker then asked if he knew W. D. Haywood, national secretary and leader of the I. W. W., had received a plea from Butte for an Irish I. W. W. speaker and organizer. Doran said he did not. He was then asked to name a specific lumber camp where bunkhouse conditions were filthy, as he had stated in a general charge in his previous testimony to the jury. He did not do so, saying his experience was limited, he having avoided the company bunkhouses.

On redirect examination by defense Attorney Christensen, Doran said he had been issued an I. W. W. registration card under the false name "J. D. Thomas," to enable him to get a job, as under his own name he was practically blacklisted by employers.

After Doran left the stand, the jury heard a totally new kind of I. W. W. speechmaking, the third actual stump speech by organizers of the order whose leaders are on trial. The first was by J. P. Thompson, and took two whole days at the beginning of last week. The second was Doran's "chalk-talk" of the lumber camps, given on Friday.

On Saturday, Charles Ashleigh, well groomed, almost to being fastidious, took the stand. His phrases were polished English, replacing the booming tones of Doran or the assertive language of Thompson. Ashleigh said he was English by birth, had traveled widely, been educated by tutors in Switzerland, worked in offices of the Fabian Society in London, and knew George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and other leaders of thought in Britain. He had lectured much before literary and labor societies, and had spent three years in South America before coming to the United States, where he wrote for newspapers and magazines. In 1912, he joined the I. W. W. here "as a climax to his evolution," he said. He said at one time he was employed to do publicity work for Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan. He said he was 29, and although a British alien registered for the draft here because he did not know for sure he was not liable. Ashleigh spoke with an occasional easy gesture and outlined his idea of the way the I. W. W. would make living better, as follows:

"In the United States we have existing, side by side with the most advanced form of political government in the world, an industrial monarchy. I have no desire to change the political system, I merely desire to extend it, to follow it to its logical sequel, that is the ideal of the I. W. W., an industrial democracy. It does not propose to overthrow the American form of political government."

As to sabotage, he said the I. W. W. could not desire the destruction of machinery which it was its aim to control for the benefit of all. The most money he received for his services as an I. W. W. leader or press agent was $18 a week, he stated.

A third defendant, Charles R. Griffin, was a witness. He was a lumberjack ever since he was 20, he said, and told of conditions in the lumber camps of Washington and Northwestern States. "When was the first time you ever saw a bath tub in a logging camp? he was asked by the defense. "I never saw a bath tub in a logging camp," he answered. He further testified that in 1912, when a few camps known as "model camps" were built, he first saw a shower bath installed for the loggers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POST FILLED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today nominated Fred H. Brown of Concord as Federal Attorney for the district of New Hampshire.

SPLIT IN BRITISH LABOR RANKS OVER POLITICAL TRUCE

Trade Unionists Repudiate Right of Labor Party to End Agreement—Urge Formation of Trade Union Labor Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday) — A new labor development, the exact importance of which has yet to become apparent, was the taking of initial steps on Saturday for the formation of a new trade union labor party, constituted on a purely trade union basis. One of the moving spirits in this matter is Havelock Wilson of the Seamen's Union, which has become famous for its periodic refusals to carry from or to this country persons whom it suspects of pacificism or defeatism.

Saturday's gathering was widely representative of the trade union movement, the speakers including delegates from the Musicians Union, the Seamen's Union, the Liverpool Dockers, the Brass Workers and the Miners.

W. J. Davis of Birmingham, secretary of the Brass Workers, a trade union veteran, presided. He declared that if the recent Labor Party conference had been free, the proposal to break the political truce would have been defeated.

J. B. Williams, a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, said that there was a strong resentment at the way the trades union movement was being dragged at the heels of a small section of the labor party, which had started a campaign for peace by negotiation, but had never moved a finger to help crush German imperialism. It would, he said, be of interest to them to know, while the decision to terminate the period of truce was fresh in their minds, that Ramsay MacDonald decided not only to enter the coalition under Mr. Asquith, but chose one of his colleagues to go in with him. Mr. Henderson then wanted to know why he was left out, and Ramsay MacDonald said if Mr. Henderson went in, he would not. Mr. Henderson succeeded in getting in and Mr. MacDonald stayed out, and then the campaign began against members of the labor party being in the coalition government.

When the agitation reached its height in January, 1917, Mr. Henderson, then in the Cabinet, determined to expose Mr. MacDonald's intriguing, if the latter continued his demand for calling out the labor men. Subsequently, Mr. Henderson left the Cabinet and there followed an outcry about his being left on the mat. A resolution to end the truce was all part of a nonunionist and pacificist program, the real intention being to overthrow the coalition government. Chaos and disaster befell Russia, which got peace by negotiation. The most remarkable thing was that peace by negotiation was only advocated regarding Germany, and if one advocated it as between British employers and workers, present advocates of negotiated peace with Germany set up a cry of horror at the alleged betrayal of the working classes.

A resolution was then carried pledging the meeting to support a resolution to be submitted at the trade union congress for the formation of a trade union labor party. Another resolution emphatically repudiated "the right of the so-called labor party to end the political truce in the name of labor at this grave crisis without any mandate from the workers."

EMPEROR NOT TO ACCEPT RESIGNATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An autograph letter from Emperor Karl to Dr. von Seydler intimates his refusal to accept the Cabinet's resignation, although the difficulties that produced it are not yet surmounted. He is determined, the Emperor adds, to permit no break in the parliamentary form of government and has, therefore, decided to convoke the Reichsrat on July 16.

SIR JOSEPH JONAS' TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday) — Sir Joseph Jonas, former Lord Mayor of Sheffield, and Charles Alfred Vernon were on Saturday committed for trial, together with a new defendant, Karl Hahn, father of Mr. Vernon, and a former partner of Sir Joseph. The defense indicated was that the information sought by Sir Joseph and Mr. Vernon was not intended for any purpose prejudicial to the safety of the realm, but was simply given to an old customer who happened to be a competitor of Messrs. Vickers.

RUMANIAN JUDGSHIPS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The decision reached by Alexander Marghiloman, the Rumanian Premier, to suspend for the time being the permanent character of the Rumanian judgships was due, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, to a fear that the judges, who are partisans of the former Premier, Mr. Bratianu, would acquit him.

WOMEN WORKERS AND KING GEORGE

British King and Queen Present at Gathering of 3000 "Whole Time Workers" in Courtyard at Buckingham Palace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday — "When the history of our country's share in the war is written no chapter will be more remarkable than that relating to the range and extent of women's participation," said King George, addressing women war workers at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, and the remark was a worthy comment on the scene before him. Drawn up in the spacious quadrangle of the Palace was a remarkable company, 3000 women representing every kind of whole time worker now engaged under state or local authorities on work of national importance or public utility.

V. A. D.'s and other nurses, "Waacs," "Wrens," Women's Land Army, women's police stood side by side with many types of munition workers, while post-women, railway, tramway and municipal workers also swelled the throng.

They had come as an act of homage to Their Majesties, and the King in thanking them declared that the Queen and himself were touched by the thought that the first expression of loyalty and devotion on the occasion of their silver wedding should have come from this representative body of women.

But if they came to do homage, they received it, too, from the sovereign himself, and from the crowds that lined the route and filled all available space in the quadrangle.

The King's declaration that what has already been achieved must serve as a stimulus, and call to further effort fell on responsive ears. Miss Frances Durham, chief woman inspector of the Ministry of Labor read a loyal address to which the King replied in tones audible throughout the courtyard, citing the work and sacrifices of every unit present, and declaring that as the struggle becomes more intense, the need for the assistance of all the women of the country grows greater.

Women representing various units were then presented, and a bewildering maze of women unraveled itself in a manner that did credit to the organizer of the ceremony, and filed before the royal dais, and the "Land of Hope and Glory," played by the Guards' band seemed to gain new significance from the scene.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—To-day a pageant of homage consisting of women war workers of Great Britain will file before the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, after marching in procession from Hyde Park. Miss F. H. Durham, C. B. E., chief woman inspector, Ministry of Labor, will present an address from the Daughters of Britain to Their Majesties, who will then receive women representing each corps in order of precedence.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, will be in attendance, and Mrs. Arthur Croxton, organizer of the procession and presentation, will also be present. It is characteristic of Their Majesties' wishes regarding the celebration of their silver wedding, that, beyond their attendance at service in St. Paul's on the anniversary, this is the only public function that will mark the occasion.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF BELGIAN COAST

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official statement issued today by the Admiralty says:

"On Thursday evening four of our destroyers while patrolling off the Belgian coast sighted eight enemy torpedo boat destroyers. Our destroyers proceeded on an easterly course at full speed, engaging the enemy at long range.

"After the action had lasted a quarter of an hour the enemy was joined by three more torpedo-boat destroyers, whereupon our force fell back on their supports. The enemy did not follow and the action was then broken off. No damage was sustained by any of our vessels."

BERLIN, Germany (via London) — (Saturday)—The Admiralty today announced that German torpedo craft of the Flanders flotilla engaged British destroyers on the evening of June 27 off Ostend.

The Admiralty statement reads:

"On the evening of the 27th, portions of our Flanders torpedo forces, when patrolling off Ostend, were engaged with British destroyers. After a half hour's fight the enemy destroyers withdrew, escaping out of sight by developing fog.

"Hits were observed on two of the enemy destroyers. Our boats returned to their bases without loss or damage."

RUSSO-UKRAINIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday) —Berlin papers publish a Kieff message regarding Russo-Ukrainian peace negotiations, stating that the delegations have agreed to submit to an arbitration court all disputes concerning frontier delimitations that arise after the conclusion of peace, and are prepared to renounce any idea of annexation or forcible seizure of territory. The frontiers are to be settled mainly on ethnographical lines, but only in specific instances cited in the peace treaty is the population itself freely to decide.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from British official photograph from Bain

King George V

His Majesty, accompanied by Queen Mary, was present at a great gathering of women workers at Buckingham Palace on Saturday

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE ENTERTAINED

Gathering in Honor of United States Soldiers in London District—Admiral Sims Expresses America's Gratitude to Britain

LONDON, England (Monday)—American troops in London district were entertained at the Palace Theater on Sunday evening and addresses were made by Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, and T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

Admiral Sims said he would like to express on behalf of the Americans their gratitude to the British people for the spirit in which they had welcomed the American forces. Wherever the Americans had gone the British people had offered them the hand of welcome, he said.

"This war is promoting a good understanding between the two countries," he continued. "The British people have not always understood us perfectly and the same is true of what we know about the British, but we now believe the Britisher is a pretty good fellow."

Posterity, said Mr. Macnamara, would declare that the determination of the American people to draw the sword overwhelmingly wrote the word "guilty" against Germany. America came into the struggle with profound and simple purposes, and her soldiers were the new crusaders, he said.

"The lights of liberty," he added, "will be burning more brightly when her soldiers leave us than when they came.

"The rulers of Germany believed the submarine would finish this country before America could get going and it was announced to the Reichstag 17 months ago that the submarine would be the means of a swift victory. History will record that as the climax of Germany's barbarism and desperate miscalculations, the submarine has not given Germany a swift victory. It will not give her victory at all.

"Between Great Britain and America has been created a covenant standing for justice, freedom and immunity from all the horrors of war and the dreadful consequences of lust of conquest and power."

Plans for Fourth of July

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A program for the celebration in Paris of the Fourth of July was drawn up by a committee which met today at the Ministry of the Interior under the presidency of Jules Pam, the Minister. The program includes a review in which American and other allied troops will participate in the Place D'Iena. President Poincaré, Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate, Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and other members of the government and Parliament will witness the parade.

PARIS, France (Monday) — The Stars and Stripes announces that a detachment of American soldiers will be sent to Rome to take part in the Fourth of July celebration there.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—After reviewing what the United States had accomplished during the past year, the Sunday Observer, in an editorial bearing the heading, "The Greatest Fourth of July," says:

"In this country our people from the King downward are preparing to keep America's day as though it were our own day. This is because we feel and remember many things. The first Independence Day was a festival of separation from the British Empire. For us next week Fourth of July will celebrate after a century and a half the renewed community of the whole English-speaking world for war and peace. That is why the bells of St. Paul's will ring out on Thursday.

"Never let us forget that beyond the war the enduring friendship of the English-speaking people will be the greatest cause in the world. No other cause can replace its power for good."

PROCEEDINGS OF WAR CONFERENCE

Official Summary Records Passage of Important Resolutions Dealing With Raw Material

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday) — An official summary of the Imperial War Conference proceedings on June 24, 26 and 28 says: "The first resolution advocated dominion legislation like the Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act of the United Kingdom to free the Empire from dependence on German-controlled organizations regarding non-ferrous metals and ores. The next resolution advocated securing for the British Empire and belligerent allies command of certain essential raw materials to repair the effects of the war, and so safeguard their industrial requirements; also that the Empire's and allied governments should assure that the essential raw materials produced within the Empire should be available for these purposes. A further resolution on the same question recommends consultation as to the best method of each part of the Empire obtaining command of essential raw materials with producers and traders concerned.

Overseas Premiers Busy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday) — After the usual conference with his colleagues yesterday, Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Calder received a delegation representing Canadian overseas mechanics from Newcastle-on-Tyne, who presented a memorial setting forth matters requiring the consideration of the government. Before attending the Imperial War Cabinet meeting in the afternoon, conferences were also held by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell with several departments of the British Government. Sir Robert dined later with Lord Lansdowne.

Mr. Hughes, Australian Premier, had a consultation on mercantile shipping matters of vital importance to Australia and other dominions at present.

SOVIET MEMBER DENOUNCES REPORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Reuter Moscow message says the vice-president of the executive committee of the Ekatrinburg Soviet describes the reports regarding the assassination of the former Tzar as the usual "provocatory lie." The Bolshevist press bureau has received no news of the crime, reports of which, it considers, untrue.

Admiral Stchasny, former Baltic fleet commander, has been shot after sentence by the Bolshevist court. The anti-Soviet press denounces the Bolshevist refusal to hear witnesses for the defense. The revival of the extreme penalty by the Bolsheviki is also noted as another disillusionment for the people.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS STATED

Count Roon Demands Allied War Fleet and an Indemnity of 180,000,000,000 Marks—Belgium to Be Annexed

PARIS, France (Monday) — Great Britain must turn over its war fleet to Germany, return Gibraltar to Spain, and restore Egypt and the Suez Canal to Turkey. Great Britain, France and the United States must pay Germany an indemnity of at least 180,000,000,000 marks. Belgium and French territory must be surrendered.

These are among the conditions included in the German peace program published in the Nachrichten of Goerlitz, Prussia, by Count Roon, a member of the Prussian House of Lords, according to a Havas dispatch from Basel, Switzerland.

Until these terms are realized, there should be no armistice and no cessation of submarine warfare, the count said. His conditions are:

Independence of Flanders.

Annexation of the entire Flanders coast, including Calais.

Annexation of the Briey and Longwy districts and the Toul, Belfort and Verdun regions eastward.

Restitution to Germany of all her colonies, including Kiao-Chow.

Great Britain to cede to Germany such naval bases and coaling stations as Germany designates.

Great Britain must return Gibraltar to Spain, cede its war fleet to Germany, restore Egypt to Turkey and the Suez Canal to Turkey.

Greece must be reestablished under former King Constantine, with frontiers as before the war.

Austria and Bulgaria will divide Serbia and Montenegro.

Great Britain, France and the United States must pay all Germany's war costs, the indemnity being a minimum of 180,000,000,000 marks. They also must agree to deliver raw materials immediately.

France and Belgium are to remain occupied at their expense until the conditions are carried out.

PEERAGE FOR SIR ARTHUR LEE

LONDON, June 30—Col. Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee, director-general of food production, has been elevated to the peerage in recognition of his conspicuous service on behalf of food production in the United Kingdom.

Col. Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee was British military attaché with the United States Army in the Spanish-American war and was military attaché at the British Embassy at Washington in 1899-1900. Previous to his service at Washington he was professor of strategy and tactics in the Royal Military College in Canada. Since 1900 Colonel Lee has sat in the House of Commons for the south division of Hants. He rejoined the army in 1914 and was successively parliamentary military secretary to the Munitions Department, military secretary to the Secretary for War and director-general of food production.

SUFFRAGE MESSAGE IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Madame de Witt Schlumberger, president of the French Union for Woman Suffrage, has given wide publicity to President Wilson's reply to the address presented him by Mrs. Chapman Catt on behalf of the suffragist societies in allied countries.

RUSSIAN SOVIETS AND INTERVENTION

Mr. Trotzky Says It Would Be Hostile Act, but Russia Would Not Join Germany

Service of the United Press Associations

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—"The Soviets will regard allied intervention in Russia as a hostile encroachment on the liberty and independence of Russia, but will not enter any alliance with Germany."

This statement was made public by the War Minister, Mr. Trotzky, according to Moscow dispatches received here today.

German diplomatists in Petrograd, however, are quoted as saying the Soviets are not likely to reject German aid in resisting the Allies.

The Premier Mr. Lenine issued a statement declaring that the Tzecho-Slovaks soon will be wiped out. The Soviets sent a special representative to the allied envoys at Vologda, as a result of which the latter are expected to return to Moscow.

The Germans are continuing their advance beyond the bounds of Ukraine, also in the Kuban and Black Sea regions. They have landed heavy forces at Kinkal, and may seek to reach Vologda, from where they would proceed against he Tzecho-Slovaks. Despite Mr. Trotzky's statement there will be no alliance for this purpose.

German submarines, transferred in parts via Finland, have appeared on Lake Ladoga, the final possible refuge of the Russian Baltic fleet. The Zinamia Borbi of Petrograd reports that the peasant revolt in Ukraine is growing, particularly in the Chernigoff, Charkoff and Mohileff provinces. These latter districts have declared open war on the Germans and "Hetman" Skoropadsky's government. The Germans, fearing the revolt will disorganize the situation, are hurrying all bread and other foodstuffs out of the country to prevent their destruction.

The peasantry is arming and in many places is fighting desperately against the Germans. Detachments are seeking to prevent the Germans from seizing the coming harvest. The former landlords are taking back the land from the peasants with the aid of German troops.

The Bolsheviki have lost all their popularity in Ukraine because of the Brest-Litovsk surrender. All landlords in Kozsian have been murdered. The Germans are sending punitive expeditions into the villages. Several thousand peasants attacked one of these expeditions near Bielo-Zerkoff, killing the commandant and wiping out the entire detachment.

Situation Reviewed

At Kola and for Miles Inland Are Quantities of Military Supplies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the Russian province of Archangel, where a state of war has been proclaimed, according to a dispatch from Moscow, lies the Arctic port of Kola with its railroad guarded by allied and United States naval forces.

All recent reports to the State Department have represented conditions to be quiet around Archangel and along the railroad southward from Kola. At Kola and for miles inland along the railroad, there are acres of military supplies, running all the way from locomotives and cannon to clothing and provisions, scattered over the country. Most of these were shipped from the United States and from England when the Russian armies were still fighting the Germans and were short of supplies. The goods accumulated while the railroad from the Arctic port was being rushed to completion as a military measure. When the line was opened, but before any large quantity of the supplies could be shipped southward, the Brest-Litovsk peace was declared and the movement ceased. It is known that the Germans have been exceedingly desirous of obtaining possession of these supplies, or if they could not do so directly, to have them taken over by the Finnish White Guards, who have been acting under German prompting.

The Allies have realized the danger and, determined to save these stores for a rehabilitated Russian Army which could be depended upon to fight the Germans, have landed French and British marines at Kola, who have taken over a considerable part of the railroad running southward.

The Allies at once gave warning to Finland that this movement would not be permitted, and it was abandoned under protest.

It is believed now that the situation again has assumed a critical turn through the determination of the Finnish White Guards to reassert their claim and to seize the railroad, which affords the only means of communication in winter between the Entente Allies and the United States on one side and interior Russia on the other.

Grand Duke's Manifesto

LONDON, England (Monday)—Grand Duke Michael is reported to have issued a manifesto stating that he considered it his duty to restore order and regenerate the Russian people, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow under date of June 25. He calls upon the people to overthrow the present government.

The Grand Duke's appeal for the ousting of the Bolshevist government is based upon the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, which was called to decide upon Russia's form of government. This act resulted in the disintegration of Russia, the manifesto declares.

Amnesty for past offenses will be granted all who take part in the revolution, the Grand Duke promises.

The manifesto mentioned is probably identical with one referred to in an Amsterdam dispatch of June 27 to have been issued about that time by Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, a younger brother of former Emperor Nicholas. This manifesto, it was announced, had been addressed to the Russian people when the Grand Duke placed himself at the head of a new government in Siberia.

A State of War

MOSCOW (Mouday) — (By The Associated Press)—A state of war has been proclaimed in the Province of Archangel.

The Black Sea Fleet

LONDON, July 1—The Bolshevist Government has surrendered to Germany part of the Black Sea fleet which fled to Novo Rossysk when the Germans captured Sebastapol, says an official telegram from Moscow. The other ships of the fleet were blown up by their crews. Germany has promised not to use the warships and to return them to Russia after the conclusion of peace. Foreign Minister Tchitcherin's announcement says:

"The return of part of the fleet from Novo Rossysk to Sebastapol was agreed to on the express condition that Germany give a guarantee that the ships would not be utilized by Germany and her allies in the war and that they be returned to Russia after the conclusion of a general peace, and that the German troops do not cross the line of demarcation which approximately coincides with their position at the opening of the negotiations with the Ukraine. It was only on condition that such an agreement be concluded that Germany stopped the advance of the German troops toward Novo Rossysk."

Vladivostok Soviet Dissolved

LONDON, England (Monday)—Tzecho-Slovak forces have dissolved the Bolshevist Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Vladivostok, according to a dispatch from Shanghai received at Reuters, Ltd.

Soviet Congress Postponed

MOSCOW, Russia (June 25)—(By the Associated Press)—The fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which was summoned for June 28 has been postponed until July.

Anti-Jewish Agitation

MOSCOW, Russia (June 25)—(By The Associated Press)—Widespread anti-Semitic propaganda and the danger of anti-Jewish outbreaks have prompted the all-Russian extraordinary commission for the spppression of a counter-revolution to issue a warning against the agitation. The commission says that anti-Semitic propaganda is a favorite method of reactionaries who are trying to create disorder by inciting one part of the population against the other. It declares that any attempt to provoke anti-Jewish outbreaks or agitation against other nationalities will be vigorously suppressed and the participants executed.

Ukrainian Boundaries

MOSCOW, Russia (June 23)—(By the Associated Press)—The Ukrainian representatives at the Russo-Ukrainian peace conference have accepted the proposal of the Russian delegation that in places where the population is mixed, the boundary between the two countries shall be determined by a referendum after both sides have ratified the treaty of peace. Joint Ukrainian and Russian commissions will supervise the referendum and all troops will be removed to insure a free expression of the will of the people affected.

Position of Poland

MOSCOW, Russia (June 23)—(By the Associated Press)—Official denial is made by the government of the truth of the published report that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and Germany regarding Poland. An official statement says that Russia was compelled by violence to cede Poland without a referendum being taken there. Russia, it is added, never consented to a continuance of Germany's Polish policy.

PRESIDENT WILSON HONORED

FLORENCE, Italy (Monday)—President Wilson has been given the freedom of the city by unanimous vote of the City Council. A testimonial in the form of a parchment scroll embossed with red letters and signed by the mayor and aldermen will be sent to him.

VON HERTLING'S PLANS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, will pay a visit to Vienna between July 7 and July 9, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 13.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

TO WHOM TO SEND PETITIONS

The Reform Bulletin, published at Albany, N. Y., in advising to whom to send war prohibition petitions, says: "First, to the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., care of the congressman from your district; second, to the United States Senate, one petition care of Senator William M. Calder and another care of Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. Do not put the name of any special bill on the petition, as several war prohibition bills have been introduced. If petitions are sent for one particular bill, and later it is dropped for a bill introduced by another man, the petitions coming in for the bill dropped lose their force."

BERLIN POTATO RATION REDUCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Reduction of the Berlin potato ration from seven to three pounds weekly is officially announced. Four hundred grammes of oatmeal or other cereals will be allowed as compensation. In Potsdam, the potato ration is reduced to two pounds with one-half pound of groats.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An official announcement states that the Dutch Government has agreed to export new potatoes in cases where it is completely established they are for domestic use. In case of half the stocks concerned, exports will be distributed equally between belligerent countries. Germany, the statement adds, has undertaken to deliver Holland 50,000 tons of coal during July.

The Telegraaf learns that the export of potatoes has already begun and 50 wagonloads are leaving for Germany. The paper protests against the measure on the ground that Holland is threatened wtih extreme shortage next winter.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday) In an article on the present food situation in Germany the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts of Berlin frankly points out that the general shortage is undermining the morale of the people. Among them, it declares, the question of "an early end to the tragic world-war has again become of urgent importance."

The German Imperial Clothing Department issued an ordinance today, under which new clothing can no longer be obtained unless the application is accompanied by a properly certified statement giving in detail a list of the clothes already in applicant's possession.

Mr. Hatch says don't waste— but waist here

Women's woven voile dresses, $

Woven plaids—faint plai
cause they're formed of
ored threads. Net-frilled or
collars, vestee and cuffs; w
sashed with ribbon.

Filene's—Wash. st. corner School—sixth floor

and avoid waste. A charming and altogether lovely voile waist at 2.95 is very much in evidence as a money-saving, satisfaction-giving proposition. Come in and see it, see others and see us.

Postpaid anywhere in the U. S. Money back if not wanted, if returned at once.

Cordially,
WALTER M. HATCH & CO.
148 Tremont, at West Street,
Boston.

Apparel Department—
Rooms 516-17-18-19-20 and 21
Entrance through main shop

SPAIN AND THE MOROCCO PROBLEM

Government's Policy of Laissez-faire in Dealing With Raisuli's Pro-German Activities Said to Be of Concern to Entente

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—In all the circumstances of the case it is perhaps not a matter of surprise that the government shows a certain indisposition to discuss the affairs of the Spanish zone of Morocco in the Cortes. There was previously one slight attempt at a debate upon the subject, which fizzled out, when the other day Señor Domingo, the keen young Catalonian republican, who finds himself in serious difficulties for his views now and then, got up in the Chamber to press Señor Maura, the Premier, upon the subject.

He said that Señor Maura knew very well what the opinion of the French press was upon El Raisuli, a personage in whom the Spanish Government had reposed its confidence. Everybody knew also that the gravest accusations had been formulated against the chief representative of Spain in Morocco. It would be unworthy of that Spanish Parliament, exclaimed Señor Domingo, if both these matters were not dealt with, and for his part he gave notice of an interpellation upon the subject.

But Señor Maura would not have it. He answered diplomatically that deputies had always at their disposal recognized means for bringing before Parliament such affairs as they wished discussed, but in this case, before he could accept this interpellation, it would be necessary for him to discuss the question with the ministers for Foreign Affairs and War. However, in the meantime it might be said that the accusations formulated against General Jordana in no way disturbed the government's confidence in him. It was realized that this reply amounted to a refusal, definite and, so far as it could be, final, of the interpellation, but much will yet be heard of Morocco in the Cortes.

In the meantime stories come up from across the straits periodically, authenticated in the best manner, showing how the bold Raisuli becomes bolder and more arrogant all the time and how the state of things generally in the Spanish zone is such that no statesman could imagine it to be anything but of the most explosive and unstable character. The main question seems to be whether anything will happen before the most absolute representations are made upon the subject by France and England.

One of these contingencies in the near future is certain. Spain herself adopts the same policy of laissez-faire as she does in regard to the German submarine campaign against her. It might need the strongest action to dispose of Raisuli in Morocco, and inasmuch as the gentleman is still drawing his salary of 1,000,000 pesetas from the Spanish Government there is a feeling that it is difficult to know exactly how to begin. To take up arms suddenly against a servant of the State is a kind of proceeding for which there are no good Spanish precedents.

Much the best and most effective way out of the difficulties, and the simplest and cheapest as well, would be the capture of Raisuli, for once he was held the principal part of his movement would be quelled, although there are two other chieftains, Abdel-Malek and El Hiba, in league with him, and these are also carrying on the German work. But Raisuli knows all about this and takes extreme precautions never to approach near a strong Spanish force without a stronger guard of his own. He keeps to his hills, and when he descends to the plains does so with precautions, and stolidly refuses to enter any walled town on any pretext whatsoever.

In the past various little ruses have been tried to get him into one. It has been hinted to him in passing, as it were, that he might look in for the purpose of discussing a high office that the Spanish Government was thinking of conferring upon him, and so forth. But Raisuli smiles and says No. He is at least as clever as the Spanish Government.

But apart from the difficulties of dealing with him, such as they be, the government seems to shrink from entering into any troublesome questions with the Germans who are carrying on their machinations so openly in the zone.

Raisuli, it would appear, does not hesitate to inflict the most open injuries upon the servants of the Spanish Government, and when these occur and the news is sent to Madrid it is promptly censored. But now and then it is published, and a scandalous affair has just come to light, causing people great astonishment that apparently no official action is being taken in regard to it.

Raisuli, who assumes the title of Sultan of Yebala, has his own recognized "sphere of sovereignty," as it is called, within the Spanish zone, and, in view of the salary of 1,000,000 pesetas paid to him for his work of pacification on behalf of Spain, it is considered that Spanish subjects are reasonably safe within that sphere. But recently one of the officials at a Spanish station, Regia, within this sphere, sent two of his subordinates, Bartolome Garcia and Miguel Santana, some distance away to the outskirts to purchase some provisions from the Moors. They never returned. Garcia was found later with 30 wounds from a dagger. Of Santana nothing has been heard, and the best that is hoped for is that the tribesmen are keeping him for a ransom from the Spanish Government. It is sarcastically stated that nobody would care to demand of Raisuli where this Spaniard may be, as the Sultan of Yebala has other matters with which to occupy himself.

Señor Manuel Aznar, who is prosecuting this grave Morocco problem with great determination and thoroughness in El Sol, and in a manner which becomes disconcerting to the government, observes that the government of Señor Maura knows perfectly well all that is happening in the territory of the Spanish protectorate, and knows that it is serving as a huge base of operations for German espionage, that there is a profound official disgust among the powers that share the Morocco protectorate with Spain, and that before entering upon the discussion of more important problems (above all those which are concerned with the possession of Tangier, which Spain is very keen to engage upon) all these unfortunate affairs must be disposed of, produced as they have been in part by Spain's excessive good faith, and in part by the softness of her authorities in Morocco.

It is stated that recently the news reached Spain of an operation projected by General Lyautey against a very threatening situation that had presented itself on the boundaries between the French and Spanish zones. Then, just at the same time, there was circulated among the tribesmen in the Spanish zone one of those remarkable circular proclamations which constitute a main feature of the German effort in these parts.

This proclamation is of such a character that it is well to present it in full. It reads: "There is only one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet. Arise, servants of God, and fight in God's way. Rid your country of all these French and English dogs. Take advantage of the weakness of your enemies to conquer them, and possess yourself of their goods. Set free your hearts from the debasement of servitude. God will help you to destroy the enemy. Let us unite! Give praise to the only God. Let God extend his grace to our lord and master and his divinity. The German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian soldiers (may God grant them victory) have captured more than 8,000,000 prisoners from the beginning of the war up to the present time and 70,000 big guns, as well as an incalculable number of guns of small caliber. The German soldiers (may God grant victory to them) continually advance, repelling and attacking always, falling on the French, English, and American soldiers on French territory. They have occupied much land and many French towns, among them Armentières, Villiers-Bretonneux, Hangard and others. Today Germany (may God grant her victory) has constructed a big and splendid gun which fires day and night on Paris. The Parisians, terrified, abandon their homes and flee in masses. Oh! dwellers of the Moghreb! Arise and cast out quickly the French and the English from your country. Set free your hearts and your children from vile slavery! God will assist you. There is nothing purer than my soul, my father and my mother. Oh, Mahomet!"

Such are the words of the manifesto distributed among the Moors in the Spanish zone. At the foot of it is a line saying, "Printed at the printing press of Damascus." Of course that is not true, and the text of the proclamation has certainly been prepared by a Moor who lives in Spain. But that makes no difference. Long before things of this kind happened the Spanish Government had abundant information that steps were being taken to provoke a holy war, with rebel tribes in the Spanish zone to set it going.

WORK FOR CANADIAN TROOPS AT FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, recently presided at the annual meeting of the Canadian War Contingent Association. In his address the chairman said that letters from officers and men showed how highly the work of the association was appreciated. Money was needed to carry on the work, which, he considered, was vital to the comfort of the troops, and he hoped that sufficient funds would be forthcoming from their friends in Great Britain and Canada to carry it on. The association, Sir George stated, worked in conjunction with the Canadian Red Cross Society, from whom they received a donation of £5000 toward the hospital fund.

In the report of the executive committee it was stated that the articles sent to the front, which were increasing both in number and variety, were sent out when necessary or as requested, and they were distributed to the various units by the officers commanding. In addition to general comforts, socks, trench-candles, carbolic soap, and solidified paraffin were supplied regularly to the larger units. Thirty-one tons of maple sugar had been distributed at Christmas. Subscriptions and donations to hospital and general funds during the past year had amounted to £21,401 and the expenditure to £20,398.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

ANGELICA AND UNCLE SI

"I'm just spoiling for a walk, Old 'un dear, a real walk, not one just down to the village, though we must go and see Aunt Maria's garden again some time soon, but a real walk over the moors with nothing but you and me and the dogs. Let's go and see Uncle Si."

Angelica always had to have an objective for her walks. I had long since given up protesting that it was not necessary.

"That will take us," she went on with steadily growing enthusiasm, "beyond the big fell. Can't you just see yourself coming round the bend of the hill by the sheep track, and catching sight of Uncle Si's strange little cabin made out of a railway carriage, just covered with

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Everything and everybody do be main full of kindliness"

creepers, with Uncle Si working in his war garden hoeing potatoes? He's always hoeing potatoes, and the sun just getting comfortably low over the river, and the smoke of Annisgail rising up into the sky in straight lines."

Well, it was an alluring picture, and, before long, we were on our way, with the last vestige of cultivation far behind us and ahead and around only the rolling fell country.

Angelica was full of appreciation, the wonderful blue of the sky, the vivid patches of early blossoming heather, the black mountain sheep only distinguishable at close quarters, the sudden whir of wings, and the sharp "beck, beck" of the grouse all demanded our attention. But they were only interludes. Uncle Si was the main topic. Was there ever a time when Uncle Si didn't live on the hillside above Annisgail? Did I suppose he ever went to bed, and if so, how did he manage to be always dressed just the same? And wasn't it wonderful how he knew all his sheep and knew just where to find them? And didn't I love the way he talked about Robinson Crusoe and about his illustrated copy? And did I remember the picture of Robinson Crusoe finding the footprint? And wasn't the picture of Friday just awful?

So it went on until suddenly the scene sketched by Angelica a short hour before lay in front of us. As we came round the bend in the hill, there was Uncle Si's cabin, the sun sinking low over the river, the smoke of Annisgail rising up straight. And there was Uncle Si himself—hoeing potatoes.

Uncle Si was "main glad" to see us. He had just been remarking to the postman who drove his little mail cart by his door at almost exactly the same hour each evening that he had not seen us for a long time.

"But bless you, sir, whenever I gets lonely, sir, and you, Miss Angelica, I always thinks of Robinson. Think of all them years he were alone until Friday come, and he with nought but a parrot. He were a wonderful man, sir."

"I were only reading again last night," he went on after a short interruption, during which he made us comfortable on a little bench outside the cabin door, "reading the part where he hollered out the tree for a boat and then couldn't get it down to the water. But bless you, sir, he weren't cast down about it, he were a proper trier, was Robinson. He just went on trying something else and making the best of everything. He always hoped for better things, but he didn't waste no time regretting nothing."—Uncle Si was well launched now, and Angelica frowned a warning against interruption—"And oftentimes I puts down the book and thinks of how I've seen the trees grow up round this little cot, miss, and I remembers the day I put in this one and that one, and the day I first dammed the stream, and made a pool for the ducks, and so on. Well, I kind of just knows exactly how he felt. A trier he were, and that content too. When people come to me and tells me about things as they want, well, I don't rightly know how to put it, miss, but I don't know how they finds time to want 'em. The natures like of people and animiles and trees and streams of water are that wonderful. Sheep as'll come and look at you that trusting like, and swallers and plovers and trees as come out faithful each year. And then just think of vegetables and flowers growing, great big 'uns full of color as the rainbow from little specks no bigger than a pin head. And then when you're not seeing 'em, you can be thinking of them, and of the natures of things and people."

Uncle Si beamed on us, and after a pause resumed more slowly.

"And then from that I goes on to think of things as I can't 'splain to nobody, but I gets to feel that kindly toward folks, well, it seems just wonnerful. And that's the side somehow as I allus sees. I used to get dowly at first over the war. It seemed just terrible, the things as was in the paper that Bill the postman brings me up from the village of a Saturday, but then it came to me one day that people's natures was bigger than what that was and that them kindly feelings what they feels, why nothing can't really down 'em. And then when I reads of what them boys is doing in the trenches, and thinks of what most everybody is doing at home and how the more you do, the kindlier you feel, and how you just want to do something more'n ever you did before, well I just feel that we're not losing much. What do you think on't sir, you and Miss Angelica?"

So Uncle Si went on. In many ways he was strangely like Aunt Maria. Indeed they were always associated in our thoughts, but while Aunt Maria was full of an unconquerable optimism Uncle Si never seemed to find it necessary to look on the bright side of things, for to him there was no other side. "Everything and everybody do be main full of kindliness" was for him the summing up of every matter.

And so as Angelica and I reached the manor house again, just as the long June evening was drawing to a close, Angelica asked me if I did not think that Uncle Si was even more wonderful than Aunt Maria, and didn't I think that they were both doing their bit for the war, "a very, very big bit, Old 'un dear," by just being themselves. And I found myself eager to agree that they were indeed.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The annual meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held recently at the Caxton Hall, under the presidency of Sir Charles Lucas, chairman of council. The chief subject under consideration was contained in the following resolution, which was proposed by the Earl of Brassey on behalf of the Council of the Institute:

"That the separation of the control of imperial matters from that of the domestic affairs of the mother country is urgently necessary, and that the settlement of the future Constitution of the United Kingdom is an essential preliminary to the discussion of the future government of the Empire at the special Imperial Conference to be summoned at the conclusion of the war."

Lord Brassey maintained that the interests of the Empire and the domestic interests of the motherland alike suffered from the attempt to deal with both in the same Parliament and with the same set of ministers. Bad as the situation had been for a long time before the war, it would be as nothing to the conditions that would exist at its termination. The Parliament and government of the country would be face to face with the most urgent problems of demobilization and reconstruction, of the utmost importance to the people of the motherland, and of no less vital importance to the people of the oversea dominions. How could the same Parliament and the same set of ministers give adequate attention to these questions?

Take the case of Imperial Preference, on which there had been a profound change in public opinion as the result of the experience of the war. Even such a stanch Free Trader as his father, said Lord Brassey, had told him last year that his views on this question had been altered. He did not ask the institute to assent to any particular form of Imperial Federation, but he did ask it to affirm that until the mother country had followed the example of the oversea dominions, and set its own house in order, and solved the Home-Rule question in some way or other, it was impossible effectively to discuss what precise form the future government of the Empire should take. It might take the form of a parliament or of a council, or it might be some development of the Imperial Conference. It was, at any rate, now universally admitted that the oversea dominions must in some way or other be given an effective voice in the councils of the Empire. It was equally certain that the future Constitution of the United Kingdom must be settled before the future government of the Empire could be settled or even usefully discussed.

The resolution was seconded by Colonel Amery, M. P. An amendment was moved by Mr. T. B. Browning (Canada), and seconded by Col. W. T. Reay, to omit the second part of the resolution, which affirmed that the settlement of the Constitution of the United Kingdom was an essential preliminary to the future government of the Empire, but it was lost, and the resolution was carried by a large majority.

Sir Charles Lucas then gave a review of the year's work of the institute. He stated that the chief feature had been the formation of branches of the institute in various centers of the United Kingdom—a work in which Lord Morris had given much assistance. There had been a record membership during 1917, and the funds were steadily increasing.

Sir Henry Wilson, the secretary, read a letter from the Duke of Connaught, in which he said that it would give him the greatest pleasure to accept again the office of president, which he had been obliged to resign in 1911 on assuming the governor-generalship of Canada. He rejoiced to hear that the Royal Colonial Institute was expanding its work in the United Kingdom, and was making efforts to get into closer touch with the working democracy.

A letter was also read from Lord Stanfordham, expressing the King's warm approval, as patron, of the appointment. The Duke was the unanimously elected president, and Lord Forrest (Australia), vice-president.

STATESMEN SEND MESSAGES TO ITALY

Milan Editor Prints Interviews With Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts and Lord Cecil on the Italo-Jugo-Slav Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—The editor of the Secolo, Mario Borsa, whose Anglophile sentiments are well known, has visited London, where he was received by Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts, and Lord Robert Cecil, from all of whom he has transmitted messages to the Italians through the medium of his paper. Lloyd George, after stating that he had full confidence in the ultimate result of the war, and the assurances which he received from the generals as to the military situation, said that he was especially glad that Italian troops were fighting with the Allies in France.

It was a fresh proof of that unity of command and action which fortunately existed now, but which, for various reasons, it had been so difficult to bring about, and from which they might expect the best results. All the news coming from Italy was more than comforting, and he was glad to send his best wishes to that country for the third anniversary of her entrance into the war.

Signor Borsa speaks of the great interest he had in meeting General Smuts for the first time. The general declared his confidence that if the Italian Army was attacked now it would maintain a firm resistance. In answer to a question on the Rome Conference, General Smuts said that he had followed with interest and satisfaction the new policy which aimed at creating a number of friendly Slav states around Italy. They saw that Austria was only an instrument in Germany's hands, and that the Magyars were seconding Prussia.

The only solution for the Austrian question lay in a complete change in Central Europe which should free the subject peoples of Austria. If Austria had seen fit to undertake a noble task and put herself at the head of an alliance of free peoples she would have had a great destiny, but she preferred to remain faithful to her past bad traditions and to allow her subject peoples to be exploited for Germany's militaristic aims. In her weakness she had thrown herself into Germany's arms and the prospect of her dismemberment had become greater.

The importance of the new movement in Italy lay in the fact that it was not a negative, but a constructive movement, which aimed at uniting a number of free peoples in Southern Europe independently of German influence.

Speaking of his Swiss mission, General Smuts said that there need be no uneasiness in Italy about it. He had not gone to Switzerland to conclude a separate agreement with Austria, unknown to the Allies, but he had gone, with the full knowledge of the French and Italian governments, to investigate a special question in the interests of the alliance. There had never been any idea of concluding an agreement with Austria without Italy's knowledge. The best proof of their attitude to Italy lay in the profound satisfaction with which they hailed this new tendency in her policy which was in conformity with her noble traditions and, in his opinion, with her real interests.

Lord Robert Cecil declared that they had full confidence in Italy and were sure that her soldiers who had already, on the Piave, given the best proofs that, in spite of the disaster of Caporetto, they still retained the same spirit which had for 2½ years gained them brilliant victories on the Isonzo, would hold their own against the enemy whenever he should attempt a fresh attack. No one could have seriously thought that the Allies would sacrifice the just aspirations for which Italy had entered the war, and even if some people, apart from the government, had thought that Austria might be conciliated by specially favorable peace terms this illusion must have definitely disappeared now, before the closer alliance which was henceforth to unite the Central Empires.

In answer to a remark from Signor Borsa that the Rome Conference and especially the agreement arrived at between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs should show the injustice of a conciliatory policy toward Austria as implying the sacrifice of so many peoples who aspired to freedom from the Hapsburg yoke, Lord Robert Cecil replied that the movement for unity and common action among all the subject peoples of Austria was certainly of great importance and should give the best results, while the Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement had made an excellent impression in England.

Speaking of the general situation, Lord Robert declared his conviction that the war could only have one termination. His visitor, he said, would have noticed that England had never been as firm as she was now. Their people understood now that German peace talk was only camouflage and that, therefore, the struggle must be carried on at any cost. Italy might enter her fourth year of war assured of the firm purpose of the British people not to lay down their arms until the victory of the Allies was an accomplished fact.

JOINT BUILDING TRADE COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the building trade was held recently in London under the presidency of Sir David Shackleton, M. P. Mr. Hayes Fisher, president of the Local Government Board, Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, and Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Minister of Labor, were present and addressed the meeting.

Mr. Hayes Fisher in his speech said he did not think there would be any unemployment for many years after the war. The difficulty with which the Minister of Labor would be called upon to deal would be the priority of employment, because after the war the country would be very short of skilled men in the building trade. He hoped that within 12 months from the conclusion of peace the 300,000 workmen's dwellings provided for in the government's housing scheme would be built. The government program, Mr. Hayes Fisher said, amounted to a partnership between the state and local authorities.

The authorities were charged with the task of making plans, estimates of the cost of building and the amount of rent likely to be obtained. For the first few years after the war, a loss was to be expected from house building, but the government was prepared to be responsible for three-quarters of the estimated deficit for a period of seven years, and the local authorities would bear the cost of the remaining quarter, up to the limit of a penny rate. He considered in this the government were dealing generously with local authorities, who, he reminded them, would have the advice and assistance in carrying out their schemes of the district industrial committees, which would come into being as a result of the industrial councils.

Dr. Addison, in his speech, referred to the necessity of making supplies available as soon as possible. He advocated allowing each industry to shoulder its own responsibility as soon as it had appointed a suitable body to act on its behalf. He considered if this were done it would be the easiest and best method of passing from the present system of centralized government control to a normal condition of trade.

Mr. G. H. Roberts spoke strongly in favor of the establishment of industrial councils. He believed any trade which in the future did not adopt the basic idea of the Whitley proposals would soon find itself lagging behind both nationally and internationally. He proposed that the industrial council for the building trade should at once begin preparing particulars as to the number of men in the building trade now in the army and the number of substitutes who had come into the industry during the war, and the number of men likely to be reinstated in their old employment.

LETTERS

(No. 129)

Criticizes "Fiat Lux" Letter

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Re Letter No. 116, by "Fiat Lux," in The Christian Science Monitor of June 21, 1918: The last paragraph of this letter is entirely incorrect. If the two observations of the same star were made six months apart, and if in each case the star was 45 degrees above the horizon, the two horizon lines would not be parallel as Fiat Lux states but would make an angle of 90 degrees with each other, making it perfectly possible to perform the triangulation which is correctly described in an earlier paragraph of his letter. The unreliability of sense testimony can be shown in many ways that are relatively true. Fiat Lux's effort to show this is relatively incorrect, and I believe should not be allowed to pass uncorrected.

(Signed) FRANK S. BARTLETT, C. E.
New York City, N. Y., June 24, 1918.

(No. 133)

Train-Announcer Slacked His Job

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A friend of The Christian Science Monitor was passing through the Grand Central Station in New York the other day, and as he crossed the waiting room, the man whose business it is to announce the departure of trains was just commencing to announce the departure of a train and the names of the stations where it stopped.

The visitor flatters himself that he understands the English language, and even several of the dialects spoken in New York City. He is also very familiar with most of the names of the stations on the New York Central system from New York to Chicago, but although he stopped and listened carefully, he did not understand the name of one station that was announced.

It would really seem that in these times this announcer would be of more practical use in some other place.

(Signed) JAMES F. LORD.
Brookline, June 26, 1918.

NEW NAVAL SCHOOL AT TRIESTE

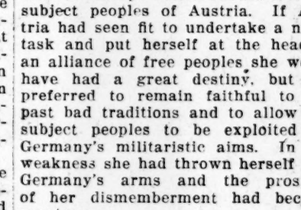
By The Christian Science Monitor special Jugo-Slav correspondent

LONDON, England — The Austrian Government, it is announced, has decided to open a naval school for Germans in Trieste in the course of the current year. The Germans have long been intent upon obtaining employment in all the maritime offices and steamship companies on the Adriatic coast, and this decision is calculated to strengthen the hold they are gaining in that direction. It is also significant when viewed in connection with the mutiny that occurred in the Austrian Navy recently, its real meaning, doubtless, being that in future German discipline is to be introduced into the Austrian Navy.

WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With the approval of the president of the Board of Agriculture, the director-general of food production has decided to establish French units in the Women's Land Army to undertake either farm work or market gardening, and steps have already been taken for this purpose.



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UNITED STATES AND TABRIZ INCIDENT

Government Formally Presents Report to Turkish Government Regarding Hospital Sacking—Desires Explanation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government has formally presented to the Turkish Government the report that Turkish troops attacked and sacked a United States hospital at Tabriz, Persia, and seized the United States Consulate there, with a request for an explanation.

Corroboration of the facts of the Tabriz incident have been received through Spain, supporting the rumor sent from Teheran by Minister Caldwell. It was said at the State Department today that the character of the Turkish troops responsible for the indignity might have an important bearing on the attitude of the United States in the matter.

Minister Caldwell reported only the most meager details on June 17, and efforts through Sweden and Spain to confirm the acount reaching him have until today been unavailing.

The Spanish Government transmitted the confirming report to the State Department on Saturday, and the demand for an explanation from the Turkish Government was immediately dispatched through the Spanish Foreign Office.

Upon Turkey's reply may depend whether the ally of Germany shall be added to the list of the enemies of the United States. It is thought possible that the troops which raided Tabriz were Kurds or other irregular soldiery operating without orders from, or the sanction of, the Ottoman Government. In that case the incident might not assume great importance, particularly as, so far as has been learned, there was no loss of American lives.

All Americans were reported out of Tabriz some time ago. The Spanish Consul was in charge of the American Consulate, and it is supposed that he also was looking after the interests of the hospital, which was a Presbyterian institution.

GENERAL STRIKE FAILS TO MATURE

Lowell Cotton Mills Loom Fixers Quit in Only Two of Seven of the Large Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass.—Not so many workers in the various cotton mills in this city have gone on strike as union leaders had predicted. Of the seven plants in which union operatives are employed, in only two have the loom fixers walked out in response to the strike vote taken Saturday. So far as general conditions are concerned there is no evidence of a strike today. Many of the mills dealing with the present labor situation are engaged on government work. The strikers demand an increase in wages of 5 per cent. The management of the mills say they are unable to grant the increase at this time.

Possibility of a strike of organized machinists and fixers in the employ of the United States Cartridge Company, numbering about 7000, unless granted a flat increase of 15 cents an hour, has been stayed, pending the arrival of instructions from the grand lodge headquarters in Washington. Last week the company posted a notice announcing an increase of 20 per cent in wages but this has been turned down by the union workers. They declare the strike will go into effect as soon as sanction of the international organization is obtained.

Manchester Mills Close

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Amoskeag and Stark mills, engaged largely on government contracts, were closed today by a strike of cotton operators for a 15 per cent wage increase instead of a 12½ per cent increase granted by the management. Many of the 18,000 employed reported for work, but the number was so small, the manufacturers announced, that the plants could not be operated to advantage. The State Labor Commission was advised of the strike and sent representatives here to try and adjust the differences.

Loom Fixers Fail to Report

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Two thousand weavers and loom fixers employed in 27 cotton mills in the Blackstone Valley failed to report for work today because of the refusal of the owners to grant demands for a 15 per cent wage increase. Other departments of the mills were not affected, it was said.

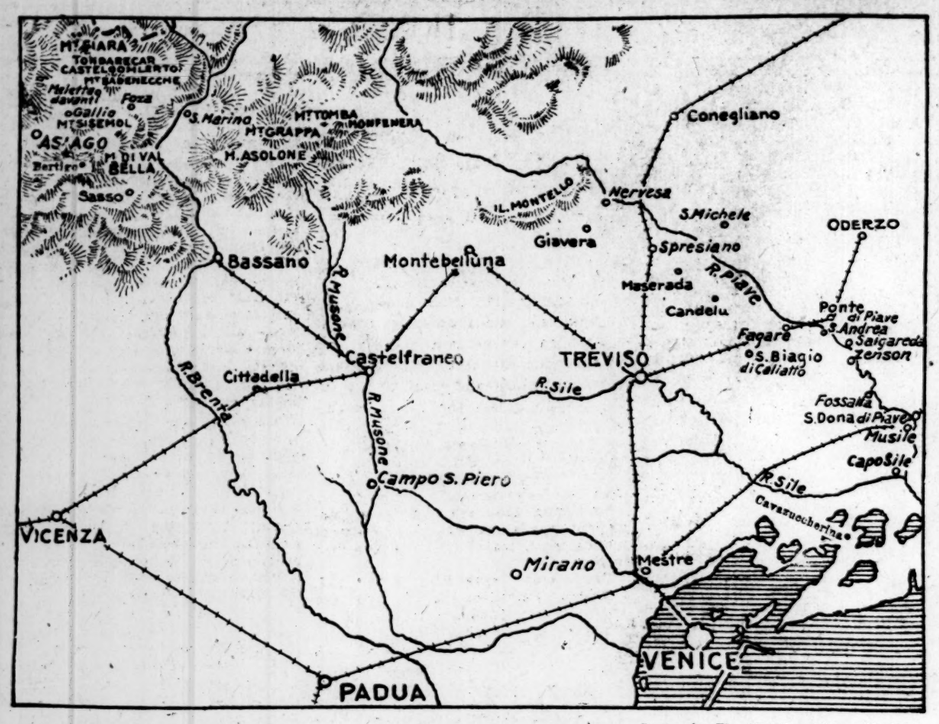
Leaders say 4500 union members are on strike in the state and assert that unless a settlement is reached over 20,000 other mill employees, whose work is dependent on that of the weavers, will be affected within a few days. Mill agents have offered from 7½ to 10 per cent increases, but these have been rejected. Weavers are now making an average of $28.60 weekly. The increase demanded would bring their wages to $32.85.

WOONSOCKET WORKERS OUT

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Loom fixers employed in all except one of the cotton mills here struck today. The operatives at the plant not affected are not organized. Strike leaders asserted the walkout would force the closing of the mills.

LIBERTY MOTOR'S SUCCESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report from Vice-Admiral Sims to Secretary Daniels today says a recent test in European waters of a seaplane propelled by the Liberty motor demonstrated that the engine has better climbing and load-carrying qualities than any of the best European types.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Austro-Italian front

General Diaz's troops have successfully driven the Austrian forces from Monte di Val Bella and further east captured Sasso Rosso, a fortified point of importance

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

cult. Last Friday, for example, the English and the French each bit off an awk ard little salient in their lines, which would have been most valuable as the jumping-off ground for a new attack. How valuable these gains were, was shown by the immediate violent, but unsuccessful effort of the enemy to react. At Merris, where the Australians gained ground, an effort was made on Sunday morning, without any effect whatever, to recover the lost positions. Instead of this the French, further east, made another little local attack between Molloy and Passy en Valois, taking some 265 prisoners. One of the most interesting features, indeed, of these local raids and attacks is the number of prisoners captured every day, small in itself but amounting to thousands during the month. For instance, between Friday and Sunday the French alone captured some 1500 prisoners in just this way.

Perhaps, however, the most important advance was made by the Italians round the Asiago plateau. The Asiago plateau, as has been pointed out repeatedly in this column, is the real key to the Italian line. And when the British, holding it, maintained their ground before Field Marshal von Boroevic's grand attack, the whole of the operation planned by the German and Austrian joint High Commands, was imperiled. At the same time the grip of the Austrians in the mountains further east would have imperiled a similar attempt to advance by General Diaz after the Austrians recrossed the Piave. Therefore the sudden series of blows, by which General Diaz has improved his own position in the mountains, is important and valuable.

At dawn on Saturday morning the Italians attacked Monte di Val Bella, and after a bitter fight pushed the Austrians off it. For the rest of the day and up to Sunday morning General von Scheuchtenstuel sent counter-attack after counter-attack up the mountain, only to have his men driven back decimated by the fire of the Italians. In this operation some 800 men and a number of guns were captured. Simultaneously a second attack was made up the slopes of Sasso Rosso, which was taken, together with some 33 prisoners. Sasso Rosso is a fortified observation point of importance, and was strongly held by the Austrians.

Whether General Diaz is contemplating an advance or not, is, however, more than problematical. The waiting game has become one so essentially to the advantage of the Allies, with the troops of the United States pouring rapidly into France, and with conditions in the German rear growing worse the whole time, that General Foch is almost certain to wait, and compel the Germans to attack as the last resort to save the day.

When this attack comes the German High Command is not likely to get any very great assistance from Austria. The admissions of the Prime Minister, in the Hungarian Chamber, must have been anything but inspiriting to the people of the Dual Kingdom. If the best that Dr. Wekerle is able to say is that a perfectly abortive drive cost the Austrians from 180,000 to 200,000 men, and that the Italian losses amounted to 150,000, the position is bad enough. As a matter of fact, however, everyone knows that the Hungarian Premier exaggerated the Italian losses and reduced the Austrian to a minimum. When, that is to say, the Austrians publicly admit the loss of some 180,000 men, the world can draw its own conclusions. When they only claim an Italian loss of 150,000 men, the world can again draw its own conclusions. The more especially as the Doctor himself claims that of the Italians' 150,000, 50,000 were taken prisoners, whilst of the Austrian 180,000 only 12,000 were taken prisoners. After hearing the Hungarian explanation, the Königs-Platz will surely have less reason for satisfaction, even than it had before.

Dr. Wekerle's Statement of Losses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, speaking in the Hungarian Parliament on Friday, refuting exaggerated reports, said that the Austro-Hungarians took 50,000 prisoners, compared with the Italians' 12,000, and that while the Italians lost 150,000 men in the entire advance and retreat, the monarchy's total casualties were some 100,000, which was the approximate average for the tenth and eleventh Italian offensives.

The losses were not a result of lack of ammunition, for the army was never so well provided for in that respect, but the breakdown of three bridges thrown across the Piave created insurmountable transport difficulties.

Despite these regrettable events, the monarchy undoubtedly inflicted important losses on the Italians, and prevented them from sending a considerable part of their troops to the western front, an objective which, in the interest of the common conduct of the war, it was undoubtedly also its object to attain.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Dispatches received here say that a great uproar interrupted the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, when he stated the Dual Monarchy's losses on the Piave. There were cries of "They were all Hungarians!" When quiet was restored Dr. Wekerle continued:

"I mention these figures in order to describe the situation with perfect sincerity. Also because our enemies will certainly portray these losses in an exaggerated fashion, and perhaps also our public opinion.

"There are also rumors circulating that on this occasion Hungarian troops were called upon in excessively large numbers and that the losses fell upon them only. Therefore I must point out that 33 Hungarian and 37 Austrian regiments participated in the entire offensive and retreat, or 47 per cent Hungarian and 53 Austrian.

"A report is also being circulated that our losses were due to a lack of ammunition."

A deputy shouted: "Lack of food!" To which the Premier replied, declaring that the army never was so well provided with ammunition as during the middle of June.

"It is true," the Premier added, "that of three bridges thrown across the Piave, the uppermost unfortunately collapsed, and then both of the others were carried away with it. Thus unsurmountable difficulties arose in bringing up provisions during the sensational retreat, which was followed according to the regular plan, and only a few troops who remained behind and covered the retreat fell into Italian hands.

"The entire retreat was carried out in such an orderly and unobserved manner that the Italians continued their attacks on our former positions."

Hungarian Premier Corrected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A statement issued through the official Vienna news agency says that in his estimation of recent losses, the Hungarian Premier misinterpreted a telephone message. The figure he gave was for the whole front from Stelvio to the Adriatic and the supreme army command informed the Hungarian Government that the losses were less than those in the tenth and eleventh Isonzo battles.

Mannheim Factory Attacked

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The air ministry's official report issued tonight says:

"On Friday evening an enemy airdrome at Frescati was attacked. Owing to bad visibility, bursts were not observed. On Saturday the Badische aniline and soda factory at Mannheim was successfully attacked. Many bombs were dropped and six bursts were observed on the factory.

"Our formation was attacked over its objective by five hostile machines. Three of them were driven down out of control. All our machines returned safely."

German Air Raids

PARIS, France (Monday)—German aeroplanes made two attempts to raid Paris between 11:50 o'clock on Sunday night and 2:20 o'clock this morning. The first attempt was unsuccessful. On the second occasion the raiders dropped several bombs on the suburbs.

An alarm was sounded at 11:50 o'clock on Sunday night and 40 minutes later the "all clear" signal was given. The second alarm came at 12:48 o'clock this morning. The French artillery posts opened fire, and other defensive measures were taken. the "all clear" was sounded for the second time at 2:20 o'clock a. m.

With British Troops in Italy

LONDON, England (Monday)—British troops on the Italian front found occasion for little activity last week, except for raiding operations and artillery work, according to the official review of the week with the British forces on this front, issued today. The statement reads:

"The situation remained quiet during the past week. As a result of two successful raids we captured a few prisoners and inflicted many casualties upon the enemy.

"Our artillery has been active. Counter-battery fire continued to cause much destruction to the enemy's batteries and dumps.

"Since the last report six enemy airplanes have been destroyed and one other brought down. One of our machines failed to return."

Von Bernhardi in Command

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday—(By the Associated Press)—An interesting sidelight of the defeat which the British dealt to two German divisions east of Nieppe Forest yesterday is the fact that Gen. Friedrich A. J. van Vernhardi was in command of the army corps that suffered this heavy chastisement. Von Bernhardi has been a writer of articles on the war, the majority of which contained bitter attacks on the British. Awhile ago it was reported that he had been killed, but it is now definitely established that he is commanding this corps in Flanders.

Reason for Austrian Attack

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—In a description of the recent fighting along the Piave during the Austrian offensive in Italy, Lieutenant-General von Ardonne, writing in the Berlin Tageblatt, says that the desperate Austrian attack on the Montello, where the line bends to the west, was undertaken with the object of drawing off the Italian troops from the river further down. The writer reports that the Austrian Generals Bolzano and Schinnerer were killed during this fighting.

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report made public on Sunday reads as follows:

"The fighting in the sectors north of the Lys and south of the Aisne increased; artillery activity continued throughout the day. In the evening it revived on the remainder of the front between the Yser and the Marne.

"There were small infantry engagements during strong enemy thrusts south of the Ourcq, and as a result of a successful operation by our troops at Hartmannsweiler-Kopf we captured prisoners."

Sunday—The German official report made public on Saturday says:

"North of the Lys infantry attacks were launched by the British after violent artillery fire. Three assaults against Merris broke down with heavy losses.

"In the middle battlefield the enemy penetrated into Vieux Berquin. A counter-attack brought him to a standstill there and threw him back beyond the western border of the village. North of Merville the enemy's attacks broke down under our fire. Southwest of Bucquoy strong attacks by several reconnoitering detachments were repulsed.

"South of the Aisne the French attacked after strong artillery preparation. They were repulsed near Ambleny after stubborn fighting. They gained ground at Cutry, but our counter-attacks threw them back on both sides of the plain. An attempt by the enemy to carry the infantry attack farther by bringing armored cars into action broke down.

"At the Villers-Cotterets forest we pursued the retreating enemy as far as his positions of departure and captured prisoners. The enemy suffered a heavy defeat.

"In the air 19 enemy airplanes were shot down. Twenty Italian prisoners were captured in a minor operation south of Rheims."

LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's official statement reads:

"A hostile post in Aveluy Wood was rushed yesterday by our troops. During the night we raided the enemy's trenches west of Dernancourt. A few prisoners were taken by us in these encounters.

"Early in the night, English eastern county troops carried out a successful minor operation northwest of Albert, capturing 34 prisoners and some machine guns and effecting an improvement in our positions in that locality. A hostile counter-attack later in the night was beaten off.

"The hostile artillery has been active north of Albert, southeast of Arras, east of Robecq, and in the neighborhood of Merris and the Ypres-Comines Canal."

The War Office on Sunday night issued a statement which reads as follows:

"We captured a few prisoners this morning as a result of a successful daylight raid east of Robecq.

"There is nothing further of special interest to report."

Sunday afternoon's report says:

"Early this morning the enemy attacked one of our posts in the neighborhood of Merris, but was repulsed after sharp fighting.

"We captured a few prisoners during the night in patrol encounters on different parts of the front.

"The hostile artillery developed considerable activity early this morning against our positions east of Nieppe Forest. The enemy's artillery has been active, also, during the night in the Albert sector, north of the Scarpe and near Festubert."

Sunday—The War Office on Saturday night, issued a statement, which reads:

"Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides, there is nothing to report."

PARIS, France (Monday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Between Montdidier and Noyon the French carried out several raids, taking 20 prisoners. South of the Aisne we captured a German strong point north of Cutry, and 25 prisoners remained in our hands.

"South of the Ourcq our troops improved their positions between Passy en Valois and Vainloup, advancing their lines east of the Chezy-Vinly Railroad. German counter-attacks against the new French positions southeast of Mosloy resulted in spirited fighting, at the conclusion of which our troops were holding all their gains of the day before. In the course of these actions we took about 200 prisoners.

"Everywhere else the night was calm."

The War Office, on Sunday night, issued the following statement:

"South of the Aisne we improved our positions in the neighborhood of St. Pierre Aigle, capturing about a hundred prisoners.

"Eastern theater, June 29—There was moderate artillery activity along the whole front; livelier in the region of Monastir. British aviators carried out numerous bombardments in the Vardar Valley and on the Seres-Drama railway. One enemy machine was brought down.

Sunday afternoon's report says:

"The French executed a number of raids last night, notably west of Hangard and south of Autreches, and took prisoners.

"South of the Ourcq French troops, in the course of a local operation, captured last night, at 10 o'clock, the crest situated between Molloy and Passy en Valois. Our troops realized an advance of 800 yards on a front of one and eight-tenths miles. The French took 265 prisoners, including three officers.

"In the Vosges the French repulsed a German raiding detachment."

Sunday—The War Office, on Saturday night, issued the following statement:

"There is nothing to report except quite marked artillery activity between the Ourcq and the Marne and the region east of Rheims.

"Eastern theater, June 28—The enemy artillery displayed particular activity in the Doiran sector, along the Vardar and north of Mayadag. Our batteries replied with destructive and harassing fire. An enemy detachment was dispersed on the Serbian front. British aviators carried out several bombardments in the neighborhood of Seres."

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Sunday:

"On the Asiago plateau, where our heroic resistance on June 14 crushed the impetus of preponderant enemy forces, and where in daily acts of bravery Italian troops have become united in action and in glory with the British and French Allies, fighting yesterday began anew.

"At dawn our troops, sustained by an intense artillery fire and supported by sorties resolutely carried out by their allies, attacked Monte di Val Bella, and succeeded, after a bitter struggle, in wresting it from the enemy. During the day and night large enemy masses were launched to counter-attack and to slaughter, but were repulsed by our infantry and decimated by concentrations of artillery and machine-gun fire from airplanes. The position carried was victoriously held by us.

"Twenty-one enemy officers and 788 soldiers of other ranks, belonging to four different divisions, were made prisoner. Cannon, trench mortars and numerous machine guns were captured.

"Further east, between the Frenzela Valley and the Brenta River, one of our parties took by assault a well-fortified observation point on the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso, capturing two officers and 31 men.

"On the remainder of our front our artillery carried out effective and harrassing bombardments. At Capo Sile, patrol operations brought us some prisoners in the Lagarina and Sugana valleys. Enemy railway establishments were bombarded by our airmen."

Sunday—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Saturday:

"The artillery struggle, which remained moderate on the remainder of the front, was somewhat lively yesterday on the Asiago Plateau. Our patrols with their activity effectively harassed the enemy and damaged his defenses at several points.

"Railway centers and enemy troops in movement were bombarded by our and allied airmen. Three enemy machines were brought down."

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian War Office, on Sunday issued a statement, which says:

"Our positions on the Plateau of the Seven Communes (Sette Comuni) were subjected on Saturday from 3 o'clock in the morning to the heaviest artillery fire. This was followed a few hours later by strong attacks against Col de Rosso and Monte di Val Bella.

"While the assaults against Col del Rosso remained completely unsuccessful, the Italians, after desperate hand-to-hand fighting, were able to penetrate into our first line on Monte di Val Bella. They were, however, again ejected as a result of counter-attacks by battalions of Hungarian infantry regiment No. 131 and Varasdin regiment 16.

"Further attempts to attack, as well as local thrusts against Sisemol and near Asiago, were put down by our artillery fire.

"Everywhere else there were artillery duels of varying intensity."

Sunday—The Austrian War Office on Saturday issued the following statement:

"Near Zenson-Noventa di Piave enemy reconnoitering detachments attempted to cross the river.

"On the remainder of the front there have been artillery duels of varying strength everywhere."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's communiqué today is as follows:

"Section A—Except for increase of artillery on both sides of the Château Thierry region, there is nothing to report.

"Section B—In the Chateau Thierry region June 27 to 28 there was no special activity other than that of the hostile air forces and of the artillery on both sides. The German artillery fire was, in fact, lighter than on the preceding day, especially on the left half of our sector. Shrapnel and gas were used in moderate quantities. A large part of the hostile fire was concentrated on our lines in the general direction of Bouresches and Triangle Farm. The activity of the German air forces was marked only by the frequency of the reconnaissance flights made. German machine guns were intermittently active at the points mentioned in yesterday's report. Behind the enemy's lines activity was normal. In patrolling activities, carried on in the usual fashion by both sides, there occurred an encounter between a hostile patrol of about twenty men and one of our ambush patrols. After a hot skirmish near the La Roche Woods the hostile party, having suffered losses, withdrew to his own lines.

"South of the Marne, between the evening of June 27 and the evening of June 28, it was noticeable that the activity of the enemy had increased, while a certain nervousness on his part was also observed. His artillery was constantly active throughout the breadth of our sector, and, as on the preceding day, paid special attention to our positions on the left. In the last-named region, the use of shrapnel was again marked. German airplanes were again busy along our front, although somewhat less so than during the days preceding. Very energetic efforts are being made by the Germans to prevent further crossings of the river on the part of our troops.

"In contrast to the activity which has recently prevailed in the sector occupied by our troops in Picardy the day extending from noon June 26 to noon June 27 was uneventful. The hostile artillery, instead of scattering its fire over the whole of our sector, fired a greatly reduced number of shells on a few localities, notably the Coullemelle Wood, the Herelle Wood, the country surrounding Broyes and our positions near Cantigny. Gas, high explosives and shrapnel were all used. In some cases the enemy was apparently attempting to adjust his fire. The enemy's trench mortars were in action for a short time during the early afternoon. A few German airplanes appeared during the day. A German patrol attacked one of our outposts during the early morning, but was driven off by rifle fire.

"In the Mulhouse sector our troops experienced on June 27 a very quiet day. The only unusual event was the falling within our lines of a number of small propaganda balloons dispatched by the enemy. The German artillery delivered a scattering fire of normal intensity. During the early morning, the late afternoon and the evening his machine guns delivered occasional bursts against our lines.

"For our troops operating in the vicinity of Colmer the days of June 26 and 27 were marked chiefly by the attempts of the enemy to raid our lines.

"On the night of June 25 to 26, a large German patrol made a determined attack, which was repulsed after two hours of brisk fighting. The condition of the ground, as it appeared on the morning of June 26, gave clear evidence that the Germans had sustained casualties, a fact which was further borne out by the amount of material left behind. Another feature of the attack was the use by the Germans of liquid fire. This was a complete failure. During the night of June 26 to June 27, a hostile raid took place between 11 o'clock evening, and 1 o'clock morning.

"It is reported that the Germans at one point have been attempting to make friends with our men. On the morning of June 25 they made signs signifying 'Good Morning.' They had deposited some kittens on the parapets of the small posts and threw a package of cigarettes into one of our barbed wire entanglements. Our soldiers do not reciprocate these attentions.

"Raiding activity has not been above normal on either side.

"Behind the German lines the most interesting feature was again the appearance of considerable groups of men and women engaged in agricultural work in the fields. These groups are at present largely engaged in making hay. The proportion of women is apparently large."

FEDERAL CONTROL OF WIRES URGED

(Continued from page one)

tee arranged to report the resolution to the House with a view to its passage before the recess, which is planned for tomorrow night or later in the week.

It is understood that the President has not concluded definitely to take over the telegraphs and telephones as soon as the power is given. It is thought that he probably will await the result of the strike of the Western Union operators called for July 8 by the Commercial Telegraphers Union because the Western Union refused to abide by the rulings of the War Labor Board and continued the discharge of union operators.

Union officials claim that one-fourth of the operators of the Western Union will walk out. The company insists that the strike call will have no substantial effect upon its business.

Statement by Mr. Vail

Company Will Interpose No Objections, Says Its President

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Cohmpany, said today, that the company would interpose no objection at this time to legislation under which the telegraph and telephone lines would be taken over by the government.

"I believe in giving the President all the powers he wants in the matter of control of the telegraph and telephone lines," Mr. Vail added. "I have no statement to make now. At the proper time this company will be prepared to place its position before the public."

PEACE PROPAGANDA CONDEMNED

PERTH, West Australia (Monday)—Peace propaganda was condemned at an enthusiastic demonstration by the National Labor Party last night. The former Labor Premier, John Scaddan, declared that any man who proposed following the example of Russia was a traitor.

Demonstrations
In Our
Liberty Bread Shop

At three P. M. every day there is something of interest in our Liberty Bread Shop on the sixth floor.

TUESDAY—Miss Nellie Ewart will give demonstration of potato corn meal muffins, peanut butter loaf and rye hermits.

WEDNESDAY — Mrs. Ernest Adams will give demonstration of rice and barley muffins, barley loaf with raisins and sponge muffins.

(Sixth Floor)

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, near West, Boston

IMPORTANT TZECH MEETING AT PRAGUE

Festival Held on May 16, Attended by Representatives of Slav and Latin Nations, Assumes Significant Character

By The Christian Science Monitor special Tzech correspondent

LONDON, England — The Tzech newspapers which have just reached England, give full details of the manifestations which took place in Prague on May 16, in celebration of the 50 years' jubilee of the opening of the Tzech National Theater.

The manifestations assumed a preeminently political character, especially as they were attended by numerous distinguished foreign guests. These included delegates from all parts of the southern Slav territories, as well as Poles, Rumanians and Italians. The Russians, although invited, could not take part, because of the obstacles placed in the way by the Austrian Government. As regards the Jugo-Slavs, there were over 100 delegates from the Slovene districts alone, including Dr. Pogacnik, Deputies Ravnicar and Rybar, the Mayor of Laibach.

The Jugo-Slavs were further represented by delegates of the Croatian Starcevic Party. The Serbians present included the Serbian Dissidents, Dr. Busisavljevic, Mr. Val Pribicevic, Dr. Sunaric, Dr. Sobrajc, Mr. Sola from Bosnia, representatives of the national, cultural, economical institutions, and repesentatives of the city of Agram, with the Mayor, Dr. Srpulje, at their head.

There were also 17 Italians led by Deputy Conci, and Rumanians from Hungary and the Bukowina also arrived. The Slovaks met with the most hearty welcome. They were led by the poet, Hviezdoslav. The Poles, who took part in the manifestations, numbered about 60, the majority of them coming from Galicia, while three came from Silesia and one from Posen. The delegation from Galicia included prominent representatives of the Polish Democratic Party, representatives of the cities of Lvoff and Cracow and of the University of Cracow, members of municipal and district councils, journalist, artists, painters, sculptors, authors, and others.

A meeting was arranged in honor of the Slav guests at which Dr. Kramarz proclaimed that the Tzech nation was stronger than ever before. "There is no worse policy," he said, "than that which gives in before danger. I am sure that our people will not give way. We have suffered so much that there is no horror which could divert us from the path we follow.

"Happily enough, we see that what we want is also desired by the whole world. We see that we are not alone. Today the representatives have come to us of all nations which have suffered in the same way as we have. Of course, they did not come to us to take part in our festivals, but to express, on the soil of Bohemia, their determination that their nations should live in freedom. We are united by the same interests. Our victory is theirs, and theirs is ours."

The Jugo-Slav deputy, Radic, thanked the Tzechs in the name of the Jugo-Slavs for unity and solidarity, while the Polish deputy, Moraczewski, expressed his thanks not only for the welcome accorded to the Poles in Prague, but also for the proclamation of the watchword: For your liberty and ours!

The climax of the festival was reached at the meeting in the National Museum. Dr. Kramarz who spoke said: "During the 50 years since the foundation of the National Theater, the Tzech nation has risen by its own efforts. We will continue to press on in the same direction in spite of persecutions and injustice. The nation is full of hope and there is no power in the world which could dispel it. Today more than ever the Tzech people believe in the victory of right and justice. This belief is stronger than all endeavors to destroy Bohemia, endeavors in which the enemy will never succeed."

Dr. Kramarz was followed by the Tzech author, Jirasek, who reviewed the progress of Tzech arts and culture during the last 50 years. The poet Hviezdoslav spoke in the name of the Slovaks, and Professor Kasprowiez, from Lvoff, in the name of the Poles. The Italian Deputy, Signor Conci, said that Italians and Tzechs were united by the same fate; by common oppression and the struggle for independence.

Dr. Tavcar from Laibach, speaking for the Slovenes, thanked the Tzechs as faithful allies of the Jugo-Slavs, while the Mayor of Agram, Dr. S. Srpulje, addressed the meeting in the name of the Croats, and the former president of the Bosnian Diet, M. Sola, spoke for the Serbs.

Finally, after an address from the Tzech writer, M. F. V. Krejci, on the subject of the theater, the president of the Tzech Parliamentary Union, M. Stanek, laid stress in a long speech on the fact that in a short time the Tzechs would be able to join their brothers in a joint all-Slav celebration when victory was attained.

In the streets and in the Venceslas Square processions took place, in which many thousands of people joined. A crowd about 15,000 strong was addressed before the Museum by the Tzech socialist deputies, Haberman, Soukup and Klofac. The crowds cheered the Entente, President Wilson and Professor Masaryk, and sang the popular anthem, "Hej Slovane," the text of which, however, was altered. Formerly the anthem read: "The Russians are with us, and the Frenchmen will crush those who are against us." Today these words have been substituted by the following: "If the Russians do not help us, America and Great Britain will."

During the manifestations a resolution was passed by a meeting attended by the various Slav representatives, and described by the Tzech press as "The Congress of Oppressed Nations of Austria-Hungary," a summary of which has been already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

The resolution reads as follows:

"The representatives of Slav and Latin nations who for centuries past have been suffering under foreign oppression, assembled in Prague, this seventeenth day of May, 1918, have united in a common desire to do all in their power in order to assure full liberty and independence to their respective nations after this terrible war. They are agreed that a better future of their nations will be founded and assured by world democracy, by a real and sovereign national people's government, and by a universal league of nations, endowed with the necessary authority.

"They reject emphatically all steps taken by governments without the consent of their peoples. They are convinced that the peace for which they, together with all other democratic parties and nations are striving, will only be a just and lasting peace if it liberates the world from the predominance of one nation over another, and thus enables all nations to defend themselves against aggressive imperialism, by means of the liberty and equality of nations. All the nations represented are determined to help each other, since the victory of one is also the victory of the other, and is not only in the interests of the nations concerned, but in the interests of civilization, of fraternity and of the equality of nations, and of true humanity."

Restrictions Increased

Prague Authorities Suppress Tzech Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—The Delnicke Listy published a graphic account of the celebration in Prague of the anniversary of the opening of the National Theater.

Having prefaced its account by the following quotation from the Prager Tageblatt, a German organ—"The celebrations of the Tzech National Theater jubilee are at an end. We must acknowledge that they made a deep impression and that their course was dignified, no public disturbances having occurred"—it wrote: "These words which express the character of the Prague jubilee celebrations faithfully and truly, could be read by the inhabitants of Prague on the morning of that historic Saturday of May 18, 1918.

"Prague was quiet, its streets bore the usual appearance and the sun shone cheerfully on the most contented city in the world, where even the voices of the starving masses could not be heard. But in a few hours everything changed. On the street corners the following official notice appeared:

"'Events of a treasonable character, absolutely hostile to the State, which occurred during the past three days of the jubilee celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the National Theater in Prague, have compelled the authorities to take adequate counter-measures. The cultural festival of the Royal Bohemian National Theater jubilee was perverted into a political demonstration, which was followed by a number of treasonable events against which it is necessary to take the most severe steps. Every further indulgence is impossible in view of the seriousness of the times, which are by no means suitable for such demonstrations. All public meetings and processions will, therefore, be ruthlessly suppressed, if need be, by force of arms. The official prohibition concerning the wearing of badges and ribbons of enemy colors is herewith again brought to the notice of the public. Anyone infringing this prohibition will be prosecuted according to Article 11 of the Imperial Decree of April 20, 1854, No. 96. The youthful Jugo-Slav guests will be compelled to leave Prague. The directorate of the Royal Bohemian National Theater has been reminded of certain regrettable events, and asked to prevent them, as otherwise the theater will be closed.

"'Finally, it is herewith announced that a further publication of the journal Narodni Listy is prohibited, its proprietor having been informed of this decision by the following communication:

"'"In spite of a severe warning expressed to you by the official notice of Feb. 14, 1918, the tone of the daily paper Narodni Listy edited by you appears more and more clearly to tend systematically to create sentiments and sympathies favorable to the Entente, and thereby to work in favor of our enemies. As all the means which the press authorities have up to now employed against this kind of propaganda, openly hostile to the State, have failed, I herewith prohibit, in accordance with the above-mentioned warning and according to the ministerial order of July 25, 1914, No. 158 and the act of May 5, 1869, No. 66, the publication of the journal Narodni Listy as from May 19, 1918. Against this order a right of Appeal to the Governor of Bohemia is open to you within 14 days after the delivery of the decree. The appeal which has no power of adjournment is to be addressed to the police director in Prague.'

(Signed) K. K. Hofrat Dr. Kunt."'

"There was a great difference in the appearance of the streets of Prague immediately after, Delnicke Listy continued. Whereas there were practically no policemen in evidence during the festival and not the slightest disturbance occurred, now the principal streets were full of foot and mounted police. They are guarding the Golden Goose and other hotels where our Slav guests were staying and also the German Kasino, although nobody in Prague paid the slightest attention to it. All Slav guests were ordered immediately to leave Prague. At the same time numerous arrests took place."

WET ARGUMENTS POORLY SUSTAINED

New York Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Says He Considers Messrs. Hurley and Burleson Only Stated Conjectures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although he does not believe there was any intentional unfairness on the part of newspaper correspondents, William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of this State, who was present at the hearing in Washington at which Mr. Hurley and Mr. Burleson gave their views on prohibition, declares that no person reading the news reports sent out from Washington would have anything like an accurate knowledge of what happened, or the general impression made by it.

"The truth is," says Mr. Anderson, "that Mr. Hurley and Mr. Burleson both gave only conjectures. They had absolutely no facts. All that the committee had before it from the Shipping Board was mere personal opinions, and those opinions were discredited by articles from their own publication put in evidence by Senator Kenyon.

"On the other hand, Secretary Daniels had facts and made a constructive presentation. The men from Detroit were practically ignored in the reports, and yet they produced an overwhelming mass of testimony from the largest prohibition city in the world, which has more war orders than any other city in the country, including a large amount of shipbuilding."

Drys Urge Action

Oregon Prohibition Party Favors Immediate Passage of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—A plea for immediate nation-wide prohibition and a declaration for a more intense Americanism were features of the platform adopted by the Oregon State Prohibition Party in its convention held here on Saturday. No ticket was nominated, but indorsement was recorded of the candidacy of former Gov. Oswald West, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, and that of George M. Brown, Republican and Democratic nominee for State Attorney-General. No cognizance was taken by the convention of an invitation recently extended by the new National Party in Oregon to merge their party identity with that of the new organization.

The platform declaration on national prohibition and Americanism follows:

"We believe in the immediate prohibition of the manufacture of all alcoholic beverages, and that our President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, should commandeer all whisky now in bond to be transformed into industrial alcohol, now badly needed in the winning of the war.

"We advocate a more intense Americanism, a more complete melting in the melting pot, and to this end we decry foreign-language papers or any institution that aims to continue the influence of the home country on the immigrant to the exclusion of the influence upon him of American life."

Another platform plank declared for rigid enforcement of the army anti-canteen law.

Bill to Come Up Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By agreement, the Agriculture Appropriation Bill will be taken up today in the Senate and it is expected the debate on the measure, which includes the question of prohibition, will begin.

In the debate on the measure there will be much discussion over the question of the actual stocks of distilled, vinous and malted liquors in the country at the present time. In April, when the last and most complete figures were available, there were 135,000,000 gallons of whisky on hand. The amount now is considerably less. There is about two months supply of beer, while it would seem that there is considerable difficulty in ascertaining the amount of wines.

LIQUOR MEN ADMIT ANONYMOUS ATTACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ignatius J. Baer, secretary of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association, deputy sheriff, and Republican politician, has admitted that the liquor dealers' association is responsible for the printing and distribution over the State of an anonymous circular attacking Joseph W. Folk, Democratic candidate for United States Senator in the primary election.

The circular attacks Mr. Folk for interference with the liquor business at various times and states that "he put Missouri on the bum."

Mr. Baer stated that the circular was duly authorized by the association. Missouri has a statute heavily penalizing any individual who aids in distributing anonymous campaign literature or unsigned attacks on candidates. This was passed in 1917 to aid in putting an end to such attacks inspired by religious differences creeping into political affairs.

MANY ARRESTS UNDER PROHIBITION LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—During June, the second month of bone-dry prohibition in New Hampshire, more than 200 cases of violation of state and federal laws were prosecuted. There were but few days when Federal Commissioner Burns P. Hodgman at the United States Court in this city did not have cases of transporting liquor from Massachusetts into New Hampshire, contrary to the provisions, it is alleged, of the Webb-Kenyon law. These cases will not be finally disposed of until the United States Court meets in the fall. Prosecutions in the minor statecourts are progressing, and so far as can be learned, the new law is being enforced strictly.

In Manchester this week there was a roundup by the police of dealers in "temperance" drinks and eight of those prosecuted, one of them the acting chairman of the Board of Aldermen, were fined $100 each and sentenced to the House of Correction for 30 days. The alderman arraigned testified that he bought some ordinary root beer at a grocery and resold it.

LIQUOR MEN FIGHT WAR PROHIBITION

Trades Union Liberty League of Connecticut Takes Action Against Jones Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Trades Union Liberty League, composed of members from the liquor business and industries allied with it, held a special convention here on Sunday and adopted resolutions opposing the war prohibition amendment to the Emergency Agricultural Bill pending in Congress.

The league is the organization which the bottlers, the bartenders, and the cigar-makers of Connecticut hope to maintain their domination over the labor unions of the State, with special relation to the coming state elections. These men realize that many members of the unions are opposed to the liquor traffic, and would vote against it if it were not for the plea of the members of these three unions, the bottlers, the bartenders, and the cigar-makers, that it would affect their business. It is to keep up this kind of argument that they expect to utilize the Trades Union Liberty League.

To defeat this argument, and present to union labor the truth about prohibition and its importance to its members, there has been organized a Trades Union Dry League of Connecticut, which is showing a rapid growth. The work of organization was begun by the Connecticut Temperance Union after the recent inauguration of the Trades Union Dry League of Minnesota by Senator Richard Jones; but it has been taken over entirely by union men, under G. T. Bochman, a member of the master bakers' union.

W. H. Spooner, secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut Temperance Union, says that although the unions hitherto have been more or less active supporters of the anti-prohibition cause, the special effort at enlisting their members in support of the prohibition amendment has met with gratifying success. "A lot of fine men are coming in," said Mr. Spooner, "good, clean labor men from six or eight of our larger cities. The officers will all be union men."

MINERS URGED TO WORK ON JULY 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration is making an appeal to the mine workers everywhere to cut down their holiday making as far as is possible. The United States Fuel Administrator has therefore addressed the following proclamation to the miners:

"To the Coal Miners of the United States:

"Every coal miner is asked to be at his place ready for work on the morning of the 5th of July. You will remember President Wilson's words to the men who mine coal: 'The work of the world waits on you.'

"We are falling short in our coal needs every week. We face now a shortage of one million tons a week and, unless the output is increased by 10 per cent, necessary war work will be hampered. Car service is improving and, where there are enough cars, every miner should exert himself to the utmost so that no empty cars are above the tipple when the day's work is done.

"Never before in the history of our country has Independence Day, July 4, had a deeper significance than this year, which finds us forced to take our part in a world war.

"On our part, as President Wilson has so ably pointed out, it is a war for freedom; freedom of thought, of ideals, of opportunity. As in the days of old we fought to make the nation free, so today we fight to make the world free. We fight for no selfish purpose. We fight only to insure to all people, great and small, the right to enjoy that civilized freedom of thought and action which our forefathers brought into being.

"I appeal, then, with the utmost confidence to the coal miners of the country to see that the celebration of July 4 is not carried over into unnecessary holidays. We have pledged our nation to a righteous cause and none of us must turn back.

"H. A. GARFIELD,
"United States Fuel Administrator."

HARDWARE TRADE STUDY

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Bureau of Business Research at Harvard University is starting a study of the retail hardware trade. This investigation will be similar to its study of the shoe and grocery trades. The purpose of this work is to find out just what are the standard costs of doing business in retail hardware stores; to obtain accurate figures on stock-turn; and to determine the most efficient methods of management. This will provide a guide to indicate to each retailer who cooperates where he can save money. Such standards have been determined for the other trades. They have resulted in special savings to many shoe retailers and grocers.

LAW OF NATIONS AT STAKE IN THE WAR

Lord Reading, in Address to Maryland Bar, Says Treaties Will Be Valueless Unless the Allied Cause Prevails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—That international law, based upon the consent of civilized nations, is at stake at this moment, and that it will be valueless, and conventions and treaties will be of no avail unless the Allies secure, as they assuredly will, their aim in this war, was declared by the Earl of Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States, before the Maryland Bar Association.

Declaring that the law is a permanent way along which the train of justice must travel, the speaker said in part:

"Justice can travel on no other road. New ways must be devised and laid as the country develops, but it is always along the same road of freedom that our justice must travel. This road of freedom has been violently and ruthlessly attacked. It prevails wherever democracy rules. Force is used merely to serve and insure justice, and not for the oppression of the individual in defiance and utter disregard of justice.

"It is this conflict of antagonistic ideals which the world now sees as the reason for this war. International law rests upon reason, and agreement between the nations. We used to think that when war came, the principles of international law, its rules, treaties and conventions would be observed for the protection of the non-combatant, and to make war less barbarous. But alas, the nation which has taught a culture of its own has disregarded all it had agreed to observe, and has ruthlessly flung its promises and honor to the winds.

"International law is valueless, and conventions and treaties will be of no avail unless we secure, as we assuredly will, our aim in this war. I observe that in the German Reichstag and throughout the country it has dawned at last upon the people of Germany, in spite of all the efforts on the part of the German Government to conceal it, that a new, vital and dominant force has not only entered into this war, but is determined to throw all it possesses into the scale for the ideals upon which its political system is based, and which are the only principles for which America has ever been drawn into war.

"Germany may well reel with amazement at the results, now that the troublesome and critical period of preparation has passed and the period of fruition is arriving. It is small wonder that voices are lifted in Germany against those like Dr. Helfferich and Admiral von Capelle and others who predicted so falsely that America would never play an important part in the war.

"Your men, as ours, carry with them the most powerful defense and the greatest stimulus to attack, that is the conviction that they are fighting for right, and have complete faith in their cause. Some must die, as, alas, we all know, but they shall not have died in vain. They will sacrifice their lives in France, together with so many brave soldiers of the allied nations, for the greatest cause which has ever called men to arms, which will never be laid down until the high purpose has been achieved which has brought Americans and British together once again on the field of battle, animated by an inflexible will to continue until a just and enduring peace has been obtained."

CONTRACT AGENCY ISSUE TO BE TESTED

Group of Manufacturers Is Arranging to Bring Suit to Contest Attitude of Justice Deparment on Illegality

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The government's contention that it is illegal to pay fees or commissions in connection with the negotiating of any government contract soon will be subjected to a test in the courts. A group of manufacturers is arranging to bring suit to contest the attitude of the Department of Justice. Details will be announced soon by the department.

Despite the recent disclosures of enormous sums paid contingent-fee agents, and the indictment of four of these agents on charges of conspiring to defraud the government, the operations of commission agents are continuing in Washington and elsewhere. Additional arrests are said to be planned by officials.

Contractors complained today to the department that they should not be deprived of the services of agents working under commission agreements, at least until the government established the proposed bureau of information to aid manufacturers in getting in touch with the proper purchasing agencies of the government. For this reason, they explained, they had not discontinued the employment of agents.

Plans for the establishment of a central bureau to furnish information on contracts will be discussed tomorrow at the Cabinet meeting.

Not a New Model
But a Proven Model

"More Miles per Gallon"
"More Miles on Tires"

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For five years this Maxwell motor car has remained standard in practically its present form.

That's four years longer than some other automobile manufacturers have stayed in business.

And it is longer than any other comparable model has endured.

Of course we have changed body lines and other external details from time to time, for the Maxwell clientele is fastidious as well as frugal.

Maxwell buyers demand style and finish, and all those other qualities that make all the difference to the owner who would be proud of the looks as well as pleased with the performance of his car.

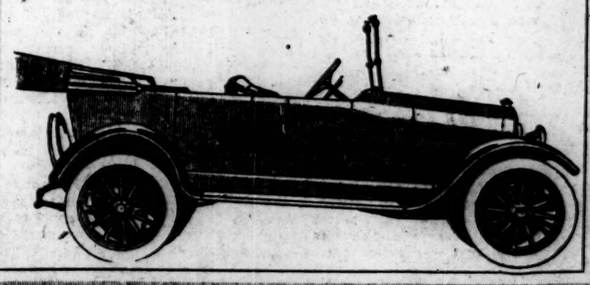
But mechanically the changes in all those years have been in refinements of details only.

We have never had to apologize for a single detail—never found it necessary to change any unit—in the original Maxwell.

And you know, that had there been a single weak link—one detail that was faulty in the slightest—keen competition would have forced a change of such.

When, after looking them all over, you select a Maxwell motor car for yours, you have the satisfaction of knowing that more than a quarter of a million other careful buyers endorse your judgment and your good taste.

Better decide while the present price holds—there's no telling when it may have to advance again.



ANALYSIS MADE OF DENIALS ISSUED BY THE PACKERS

(Continued from page one)

columns previously, will let the packers make more money both in actual amount and in rate of profit than they did before the war, when Armour & Co. surplus ran up to the astounding figure of $98,000,000, and had to be disposed of in an $80,000,000 stock dividend.

Many Are Involved

Packers, Millers, Canners and Others Accused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of the Federal Trade Commission, made on the subject of profiteering, is addressed to the president of the United States Senate, is signed by William B. Colver, chairman; John Franklin Fort, vice-chairman, and Victor Murdock. The text of the report follows:

To the President of the United States Senate:

Sir: The Federal Trade Commission submits the following report in response to the direction under Senate Resolution 255 that it furnish the Senate with any and all facts, figures, data or information now in possession of the Federal Trade Commission relative to profiteering which would in any way enable Congress to deal with the matter either through the present proposed resolution or through enactment of more effective criminal statutes.

Information upon the present range of profits in various industries in the Federal Trade Commission arises from three activities:

First—Cost-finding by the commission for the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration and other executive departments which have called upon the commission for this work.

Second—Industrial surveys undertaken by the commission at the direction of the President or upon its own initiative.

Third—Enforcement of the law against unfair methods of competition.

Under the first activity the commission has had recent view of many industries handling basic materials including steel, copper, zinc, nickel, sulphur, lumber, coal, and petroleum and its products.

Under the second activity the commission has recently dealt with meats, leather, flour, and canned goods.

Under the third activity the commission has daily contact with the tendencies of trade as they are revealed through the numerous complaints filed with it for the application of remedies which are statutorily invested in the commission.

The outstanding revelation which accompanies the work of cost-finding is the heavy profit made by the low-cost concern under a governmental fixed price for the whole country.

The outstanding fact in the industrial surveys which the commission has recently made is the heavy profit made by the meat-packers and by those allied with them, and by the flour millers.

The outstanding feature on the score of profit revealed in the regular work of the commission under the statute creating it and the Clayton Act, is the trade tendency to increase and to maintain prices against the forces of competition.

The various items of industry herein are treated separately below.

The commission has reason to know that profiteering exists. Much of it is due to advantages taken of the necessities of the times as evidenced in the war pressure for heavy production. Some of it is attributable to inordinate greed and bare-faced fraud.

In summarizing the information at hand, certain features appear which it is well to note.

In the case of basic metals, as in steel, when the government announced a fixed price it was made so high that it would insure stimulate production. This has resulted in giving a wide range of fits. Under the device of cost plus a margin of profit, these profits are necessarily great in the case of the low-cost mills. Thus while the market was prevented from running away, as it would have done undoubtedly if it had not been regulated by a fixed price, the stronger factors in the industry are further strengthened in their position and enriched by profits which are without precedent.

Again, in the case of flour milling, it is apparent that while a government fixed price for wheat and an allowance of maximum margin of profit over cost on flour have had the virtue of stabilization, nevertheless the profits resulting are heavy. Before the government interfered flour sold in 1917 with an average profit as high as 52 cents a barrel. After the fixation of the price of wheat and the determination of a maximum profit of 25 cents per barrel of flour, the very high average profit per barrel dropped toward the maximum, that is where the millers price did not bring the price down to the maximum, that is where the millers continued to exceed the government maximum, as they did in many instances, many of the millers were actuated by the hope that they would be allowed to include income and excess profit taxes in their costs and pass these taxes on to the consumer. However, if there had been a fairly general compliance with the maximum of 25 cents the profits of the least efficient mills would have been considerable and those of the most efficient mills proportionally heavier. To the extent that the maximum price was exceeded, the profits were larger and in general were in fact very great.

The situation in coal gives still another angle of view to the same problem. Maximum prices were fixed by territorial divisions. Many of the coal producers have not taken the maximum, but due to the fact that in a given field there is a very wide range in the cost of the coal produced in that field, it follows that certain low cost producers have made very large margins under the system of governmental fixed prices for the field. Many high-cost producers have made small margins. The bulk of the production, of course, enjoys the large margin. Information on the return on the investment, now being collated, will reveal the exact amount of profit. Percentages of profit worked upon investment will obviously be very large in the case of low-cost companies.

The experience with steel, flour and coal shows that a high stimulating fixed price, while stabilizing an ascending market, produces an economic situation which is fraught with hardship to the consuming public and with ultimate peril to the high-cost companies through increasing the power of their low-cost competitors.

In this connection a survey of the petroleum field shows that the market, when under the control of dominating factors, such as Standard Oil, can be one of huge profits without the device of the high fixed price. No price for the public has been fixed upon petroleum and its products by the government. Unlike the situation in steel, flour and coal, there has been as yet no government interference with the law of supply and demand except in the instances of government purchases. Under that law large profits may eventuate through the bidding up of prices by anxious buyers. And, moreover, even in the absence of this element, prices may be forced up by spreading false and misleading information concerning the conditions of supply and demand. Reports for instance have been circulated that the supply of gasoline was endangered for the purpose of maintaining the high price of that product and the heavy profits from it. At different stages of the oil industry different products of petroleum have yielded the heavy profits. Kerosene was once the chief profit producer. Gasoline followed and superseded it as the chief producer of profits. Enormous profits are now being made in fuel oil, with the advantage to the refiner that the high price of that product meets no popular challenge. Gasoline is maintained at its present high price and produces heavy profits for the low-cost refiners.

Similarly the power of dominant factors in a given industry in maintaining high prices and harvesting unprecedented profits is shown in a survey of the meat packing situation. Five meat packers, Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy and their subsidiary and affiliated companies have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching for like domination in other products. Their manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to law. Their reward, expressed in terms of profit, reveals that four of those concerns have pocketed in 1915-1916-1917, $140,000,000. Comparisons between their present profits and those of the pre-war period are given below. However delicate a definition is framed for "profiteering" these packers have preyed upon the people unconscionably. They are soon to come under further governmental regulation approved by executive order.

In cases where the government fixes a definite margin of profit above costs, as in the case of flour, there is a considerable incentive to a fictitious enhancement of costs through account juggling. This has added to the volume of unusual profits. Increase of cost showing on the producers' books can be accomplished in various ways. The item of depreciation can be padded. Officers' salaries can be increased. Interest on investment can be included in cost. New construction can be recorded as repairs. Fictitious valuations on raw material can be added. And inventories can be manipulated.

The Federal Trade Commission has been vigilant and untiring in its exclusion of these practices. An instance of this practice was afforded by the Ismert-Hincke Milling Company, of Kansas City, Mo., This company, padded its costs by heavily increasing all its officers' salaries and manipulating the inventory value of flour bags on hand. As evidence of the length to which padding can be carried, it may be added that this company even included in its costs the gift of an automobile which it charged to advertising expense. This case was heard by the commission for the Food Administration. The commission recommended revocation of license and the recommendation was followed.

Payment of extraordinary salaries and in some instances bonuses to executives of corporations have been found by the commission during its investigations. An illuminating example of high remuneration, charged to the expense account, is that given by the American Metal Company, Ltd., of New York, the chief dealings of which are in zinc. Appended are the salaries and tantieme (French—an interest, commission or proportional amount) of some of the chief officials.

B. Hochschild, ch'man of bd.	$179,663.36
C. M. Loeb, president	364,326.73
Otto Sussman, vice-president	221,596.04
J. Loeb, vice-president	147,930.69
Sol Roos, manager St. L. office	148,530.69
M. Schott, manager Denver off	136,553,12

The complete list of salaries and bonuses to officers and employees of this company is given later in this report.

In addition to the information above given, the Federal Trade Commission occupies an advantageous position where it is possible to view certain tendencies in trade which bear upon the problem of profiteering. Under the law the commission has power to prevent unfair methods of competition and it is daily in receipt of complaints which it investigates and, if it has reason to believe that an unfair method has been used, arraigns the party complained against for a hearing of the issue. It has developed that, outside of legitimate increases in price due to higher costs and other economic elements, certain members of trade have preyed with shameless avarice upon the consumers. Two classes of cases handled by the commission will be cited.

Concerns bottling or canning vegetables which made contracts for future deliveries during the year 1917, in some instances, meeting a condition of inadequate crops and seduced by rising prices, withheld portions of their contract deliveries and sold spot on the market at the higher price. There were varying degrees in this practice. Some of the instances were flagrant and in those cases the commission recommended the revocation of license of the offender to the Food Administration and these recommendations were acted upon. A great number of complaints of failure to deliver futures were made wherein action was not taken as the evidence showed that the canner was unable to secure supplies by reason of crop failures. The Food Administration has endeavored to meet this situation the present year by a delivery limitation on the amount named in the contracts for future delivery.

Another trade practice has developed in which the consignee refuses goods after shipment because the market has fallen, and vice versa the consignor refuses to ship on a rising market. These instances, which in the knowledge of the commission have not been numerous, have been handled by the commission in connection with the Food Administration and its power of revocation of license.

Still another trade practice which has increased the price of supplies to the consumer has been that of commercial bribery, upon which subject this body recently addressed the Congress, suggesting remedial legislation.

Again, the trade tendency of manufacturers maintaining the resale price of wares, has contributed to holding high the general price level and in instances has increased profits without question. The action of the courts and the Federal Trade Commission in prohibition of this policy is becoming generally known to the trades and will, in our opinion, work a correction by opening up some of the closed channels of competition.

In submitting the subjoined memoranda on the industries under consideration, the commission expresses the opinion that general trade, as the commission has opportunity to view it, is in a high state of prosperity. With some exceptions that condition has continued for several years past. Many of the industries are making unusual profits, some are showing outrageous ones. In an hour of national service and self-sacrifice, profiteering may be defined not only as the taking of an exorbitant profit, but should include a refusal to share in bearing the burdens of war in the form of a reduction in profits when the profits have been large in pre-war times.

Steel—In 1917 the steel companies made abnormal profits in the period prior to the government price-fixing policy, and a number have continued to make unusually heavy profits since that policy was inaugurated. In finding costs in this industry for the War Industries Board, the commission divided the steel makers into four groups: (1) the fully integrated mills; (2) the mills which start with the manufacture of pig iron; (3) the mills that start with steel furnaces, and (4) the mills that make rolled products from purchased semifinished steel. The United States Steel Corporation is included in class one. Its profits expressed in terms of the total amount invested in the business shows net earnings as follows:

	P. C.
1912	4.7
1913	5.7
1914	2.8
1915	5.2
1916	15.6
1917	24.9

The figures, as to the net income of the steel corporation as shown by the company for the years 1912, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 before deducting federal income and excess profits tax in 1917 follow:

1912	$77,075,217
1913	105,320,691
1914	46,520,407
1915	97,967,962
1916	294,025,564
1917	478,204,343

The federal income and excess profit taxes of the steel corporation for 1917 were $233,465,435, which leaves from net income $244,738,908 of which about one-tenth was applicable to interest on bonds of the corporation and the rest available for dividends and surplus.

From information in possession of the commission mills in class two appear to have made heavy profits in 1917. Recently, mills in class three made objection that the government prices were too low for them. A special examination of their profits by the Federal Trade Commission showed that in almost every case these objecting mills were enjoying unusual returns. The following table of percentage of return on investment in 10 mills in class three will show the profits in 1917:

	1917
Allan Wood, Iron & Steel Company	52.63
Allegheny Steel Company	78.92
American Tube & Stamping Co.	40.03
Central Iron & Steel Company	71.35
Eastern Steel Company	30.24
Forged Steel Wheel Company	105.40
Follansbee Bros. Company	112.48
Nagle Steel Company	319.67
West Penn Steel Company	159.01
West Leechburg Steel Company	109.05

Mills in class four, which buy the semifinished steel and convert it into the more highly developed steel products, have enjoyed substantial profits.

Copper—Very large earnings have been made in the copper industry on the whole, although it should be noted that they have been due in part to an unusually heavy demand for this metal, which is used almost exclusively for war purposes directly and indirectly. The commission's figures show that 21 companies, including a large proportion of high-cost companies, made profits in 1917 which ranged from 1 per cent to 107 per cent on their investments. The average profit was 24.4 per cent. Probably over 70 per cent of the production is marketed at profits over 20 per cent on investment. These same companies show an average profit of only 11.7 per cent in 1913, which may be considered to be a normal year. Thus the average profit in the industry has more than doubled. The range of profits in 1913 was from 1 to 56 per cent.

The profits used in these computations do not include Federal income or excess profits taxes, and, therefore, represent sums actually retained by the companies for addition to surplus or dividends.

There does not appear on the whole to have been any concerted action in this industry in putting prices up in the first instance. The war scramble among the Allies shot the prices of copper and other metals to almost unheard-of levels. But there are certain strong interests among the producers and marketers which predominate in certain stages of production, and these appear to have taken steps to maintain prices at unnecessarily high levels. In the first place, the smelters, and notably the American Smelting & Refining Company, have continued to hold in force certain deductions for risk of carrying copper bought from mines, which risks ceased to exist. These deductions were put in force during the early period of the war, before price was fixed by agreement with the War Industries Board. Their present maintenance amounts to profiteering at the expense of the miners, especially the small producers. On the other hand, some of the larger and richer mines have contracts entered into before the war running for periods as long as 20 years, which are extremely advantageous to them and which are now causing some refineries to operate at a loss.

Zinc—Most of the evidence in the commission's possession indicates no unusual profits in the zinc industry, with the exception of the operations of the New Jersey Zinc Company.

Basing percentage on the capital stock issue of $35,000,000, the following net earnings and dividends are shown for the New Jersey Zinc Company according to published statistics: 1916, profits 72.5 per cent, dividends 76 per cent; 1917, profits 56 per cent, dividends 46 per cent. The Federal Trade Commission's figures as to these same net earnings and dividends are available only for 1916, and indicate profits of 95.9 per cent, with dividends of 76 per cent.

These large earnings do not indicate excessive profits on metallic zinc. The company's profits on common spelter are very low, and on Grade A spelter while high are due to the fact that it possesses a natural monopoly of a certain high grade ore, the product of which cannot sell for less than the zinc produced by competitors. In fact, the whole explanation of the New Jersey Zinc Company's large profits lies in its possession of an ore body of unusual richness and purity.

Nickel—The dominating factor in the nickel industry is the International Nickel Company, which produces practically the entire output of that metal in this country. The profits of the International Nickel Company in 1916 were $13,557,000 and the dividends were $10,575,000, which sums amounted to 40 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, based upon the investment as computed by the commission. Taking the total capitalization and surplus of the company as a basis, the net earnings would be 20 per cent and the dividends 15.6 per cent. In 1917 the profits on the commission's basis were 30 per cent and the dividends 25 per cent, and on the basis claimed by the company the profits were 15 per cent and the dividends 12 per cent.

This company has a natural monopoly based on the ownership of the Canadian mines, from which the nickel ore is derived. It has, however, maintained prices on a pre-war basis. Consequently, while prices are high and the profits very large, the increase in profits has been due to the increased war output rather than to advances in price. Therefore it does not seem that any profiteering can be charged, unless in a negative sense, i. e., the company might have been satisfied with smaller profits in war times. This is especially worthy of consideration, inasmuch as practically the entire output of the company is taken for war uses.

Sulphur—Two companies produce all the sulphur in this country—the Freeport Sulphur Company and the Union Sulphur Company.

The cost of the Freeport company in 1917 was $8.15 per ton; in 1918 it is estimated that increases will bring the cost up to not over $9.50 per ton. In the first half of 1917 the Union company's costs were $5.73 per ton. The average realization of the Union company in the first half of 1917 was $18.11 per ton, making a margin of $12.38 per ton. The manufacturers of sulphuric acid are paying in the neighborhood of $25 per ton, and some as high as $35 per ton, making margins of over $15 per ton for sulphur companies. The Freeport company's balance sheets show an operating profit for the 11 months ending Oct. 31, 1917, of $4,301,310, or 236 per cent on investment. On Nov. 30, 1916, the company's balance sheet shows dividends declared of $925,000; on July 31, 1917, $1,850,000, and Oct. 31, 1917, $2,600,000. Its surplus increased from $1,254,000 in November, 1916, to $2,543,000 in October, 1917.

These companies may be said to have a natural monopoly of sulphur. Since they have placed their operations upon an established basis, they have always made large earnings. They have taken advantage of the existing situation to raise their prices.

Lumber.—Information in the Commission's possession does not indicate any excessive profits in the lumber industry on the West Coast, although it is understood that producers of aeroplane spruce in that region have in the past taken advantage of allied governments. Information in the commission's possession does indicate unusually and unnecessarily large profits on the part of the southern pine producers. Forty-eight southern pine companies producing 2,615,000,000 feet of lumber, in 1917, made an average profit on the net investment of 17 per cent. This is unusually large for the industry, as is indicated by the fact that the average profit in 1916 was only 5.2 per cent. In 1917, 47 per cent of the footage of the companies covered was produced at a profit of over 20 per cent. The range of profits was from a small loss to over 121 per cent on the net investment.

The margin of profit per thousand board feet in 1917 was nearly double that in previous years, the figure being $4.83 as compared with $2.11 in 1916. A fair margin per thousand feet in the past has been recognized as being $3.

These figures for 1917 are the more notable for the reason that the profits shown do not include any payments of federal income and excess profits taxes, but are the sums actually available for additions to surplus or dividends. Information secured from the companies concerning their dividends and income taxes supports the preceding statements.

Coal—Generally speaking the bituminous coal operators in 1917 had very much larger margins than in previous years. While in 1916 the margins (what operators actually received for coal sold over f.o.b. mine cost) may be regarded in some cases as lower than normal, yet the margins of 1917 were often two or three times the normal return. In the figures for 1916 and 1917 mentioned below return on investment must be covered in margins shown. The increase of margins is illustrated by an examination of the returns for 1916 and 1917 of 23 typical bituminous coal companies of the central Pennsylvania field. The average margin of these companies in 1916 was 20 cents per ton, and in 1917 was 90 cents. The highest margin for any company of the 23 companies in 1917 was $1.85. The corresponding margin for this company in 1916 was 41 cents. Similarly the lowest margin for any of these companies in 1917 was 27 cents, the corresponding margin for the same company in 1916 being 13 cents.

Maximum coal prices f.o.b. mines were authoritatively fixed Aug. 21-23, 1917, by Executive order, and subsequently modified by the Fuel Administration. Contracts made before that time were not invalidated. In some fields as high as 90 per cent of possible production was sold under contract prices. While some contracts were below legal maximum price, probably much the greater part of the coal sold under contract went at prices substantially in excess of legal maximum prices fixed for current sales.

April realizations contain relatively little coal sold on contracts made prior to Aug. 21, since most such contracts expired April 1, 1918. Sample reports for April operations, covering 12,619,274 tons actually mined in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky show an average margin between claimed f.o.b. mine cost and actual realization from sales of about 54 cents, as against a pre-war margin of an average of 10 to 15 cents.

In anthracite the average receipts per ton, including all sizes, during the year 1914, (13 companies producing 79 per cent of the total tonnage in 1916), were $2.86 per ton. The average receipts per ton of anthracite, including all sizes, allowing for later obligatory summer discounts on prepared sizes, during the period January-March, 1918, (6 companies, producing 50 per cent of the tonnage in 1916), were $4.26 per ton. The average labor cost increase per ton since 1914 was $0.76, and if this is deducted from the 1918 average receipts per ton, an increase of $0.64 per ton (or 22 per cent) in average receipts is indicated, without allowance for increased cost of supplies and general expense.

In connection with the distribution of coal, it may be pointed out that prior to the official regulation of jobbers' and of retailers' margins in August, 1917, there was evidence that many of the margins were unduly high when compared to the pre-war margins. Details can be found in the report of the Federal Trade Commission on anthracite and bituminous coal, June 20, 1917. Since the regulation was established most of the jobbers' transactions have been carried on within the fixed margin, and whenever violations have been detected the jobbers have been forced to refund the overcharges. It should be understood that jobbers' and retailers' margins do not represent net profits alone, but also include all expenses incurred by them from the time coal is purchased until it is sold.

Petroleum and Its Products—The data secured by the Federal Trade Commission for 106 refining companies for the first quarter of 1918, supplemented in certain cases by returns for the second six months of 1917, indicate that the average profit in the oil industry is about 21 per cent on the investment. This is a considerable increase over the rate of profits indicated for pre-war years, as the commission's gasoline report indicates an average profit for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 of 15 per cent on the investment. In 1917 over 50 per cent of the estimated production was produced by companies having a profit of over 20 per cent on the investment. Rates of profit ranged from losses up to 122 per cent.

The profits of the eastern refiners have been relatively larger than those on the Pacific Coast. The situation in the East is due to the fact that while gasoline prices have been but slightly advanced, the prices of other products have been increased greatly, especially the price of fuel oil. The public knows little about prices except the price of gasoline and to a less extent kerosene. Formerly refineries operated for the sake of the gasoline almost exclusively, and fuel oil was commonly sold at a loss, but now fuel oil is a very profitable product.

The following table will show the per cent of net earnings on investment for a series of years. The earnings for 1918 are estimated on the basis of the second six months of 1917 or the first quarter of 1918:

	1913a	1914a	1915a	First Quarter 1918	*1918 (Est'd)
Atlantic Refining Company	16.4	3.7	21.7	‡15.0	30.0
Standard of Indiana	36.5	14.5	36.0	‡21.7	43.3
Standard of New Jersey	9.7	7.8	20.6	19.1	18.2
Standard of New York	21.2	8.1	16.0	24.6	13.3
Standard of Ohio	23.4	13.8	23.9	‡14.3	28.6
Standard of Kansas	91.6	1.0	17.9	$25.6	51.3
Magnolia Petroleum Company	19.2	16.5	14.2	4.4	17.6
Standard of California	16.8	12.5	10.6	6.5	25.9
Continental Refining Company	1.6	7.8	3.3	1.2	4.7
Empire Oil Works	4.4	3.1	5.6	17.6	70.4
Penn American Refining Company	35.3	12.3	12.3	15.8	63.1
Cosden & Co.	—	30.6	50.7	5.9	23.5
Muskogee Refining Company	8.7	6.9	18.8	4.2	24.8
National Refining Company	24.9	8.0	20.4	2.3	9.2
The Texas Company	17.1	13.3	12.7	‡13.3	26.7

aSee pages 108-109 of report on the price of gasoline in 1915.
‡Six months period, July to December, 1917.
‡Last six months of 1917.
*Estimates based on figures for last six months of 1917, or first quarter of 1918.

Meat Packing—An exposition of the excess profits of four of the big meat packers (Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy, omitting Wilson as not comparable) is given in the fact that their aggregate average pre-war profit (1912, 1913, 1914) was $19,000,000, that in 1915 they earned $17,000,000 excess profits over the pre-war period; in 1916, $36,000,000 more profit than in the pre-war period; and in 1917, $68,000,000 more profit than in the pre-war period. In the three war years from 1915 to 1917 their total profits have reached the astounding figure of $140,000,000 of which $121,000,000 represents excess over their pre-war profits.

These great increases in profits are not due solely to increased volume of business. The sales of these companies in this period increased 150 per cent, much of this increase being due to higher prices rather than to increased volume by weight, but the return of profit increased 400 per cent or 2½ times as much as the sales.

The profit taken by Morris & Company for the fiscal year ended Nov. 1, 1917, is equal to a rate of 18.6 per cent on the net worth of the company (capital and surplus) and 263.7 per cent on the three millions of capital stock outstanding. In the case of the other four companies the earned rate on common capital stock is much lower—from 27 per cent to 47 per cent—but the reason for this is that these companies have, from time to time, declared stock dividends and in other ways capitalized their growing surpluses. Thus Armour in 1916 raised its capital stock from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000 without receiving a dollar more of cash. If Swift, Wilson, Cudahy and Armour had followed the practice of Morris in not capitalizing their surpluses (accumulated from excessive profits), they too would now show an enormous rate of profit on their original capital.

Rates of profit earned by these five companies in war years compared with the pre-war average, based on net worth (capital and surplus) and on common stock are as follows:

Actual profit—on net worth	Armour	Swift	Morris	Wilson	Cudahy
Pre-war average, 1912-13-14	6.2	8.3	6.8	§	7.3
War average, 1915-16-17	14.6	21.0	13.5	§	14.1
Year 1917	16.8‡	26.7	18.6	23.8	18.7
Rate on common stock, 1917	27.1‡	47.2	263.7	42.5	47.0

§Figures not available.
‡Foreign business not included, would undoubtedly raise percentages.

The independent packers, as measured by results compiled for sixty-five of the largest of them, earned during 1914, 1915, and 1916 a rate of profit as high or slightly higher than that earned by the big packers in those years. The profits of these independent companies for 1917 are not as yet available.

Leather and Leather Goods.—During the year 1917 a large proportion of the tanners in the United States made unusual profits. As the commission reported in January last reports of a number of the larger companies show that net profits in 1916 were in several instances two, three, four or even five times as large as in 1915, and the 1915 net profits in turn showed increases of from 30 per cent to more than 100 per cent over those of 1914. One striking instance is a company whose net profits were reported as follows:

1914	644,390.90
1915	945,051.37
1916	3,576,544.27

The tanners took advantage of the enormous demand for leather and took very high prices. During 1917 the prices of hides, particularly packer hides were advanced very rapidly, notwithstanding that during the period of advance great supplies of hides were withheld from the public.

Many shoe manufacturers in 1917 made larger profits than usual. Wholesale shoe dealers secured wider margins of profit in 1917 than they had been accustomed to receive. The margin of retail shoe dealers widened greatly during 1917, especially upon fancy shoes. This was true to a less extent on staple shoes. It appears that the retailer has profited more in proportion than the wholesaler.

As an indication of earnings of the big packers in the selling branch of their leather business the following is quoted from a letter of January 17, 1917, by the Eastern Leather Co., an Armour selling subsidiary, to Mr. F. W. Croll of Armour & Co.:

"We are inclosing our check on the National City Bank, New York City, payable to Mr. J. Ogden Armour, for $915,787, same being a dividend of 53 per cent on the 17,279 shares of common stock standing in his name. In addition to this and, in accordance with our conversation when in Chicago, we have set aside as a surplus $250,000, which represents 10 per cent on the common stock.

"We are also inclosing a check on the National City Bank for $202,145.62, payable to Mr. Armour, this being the balance due on 6020 shares of common stock held for employees."

Here is a memorandum of May 15, 1917, from J. D. Murphy to Mr. H. W. Boyd, president of the Armour Leather Company:

May 15, 1917.

Mr. H. W. Boyd:

Herewith comparative statement of results in the leather business for the three months ending April 28, showing earnings of $1,964,945.18. This does not include Woodstock, as we have not finished enough of our own leather up there to make a loss and gain result of any value as indicating the possibilities of the plant.

Earnings as above	$1,964,945.18
Reserve for income tax 3 mos ending April 29, 1917	$36,915.61
Reserve for estimated excess profits tax, 6 mos ending April 28 1917	423,620.84
	460,536.45
Net Earnings	$1,504,408.73

J. D. MURPHY.

Here is another letter in which Mr. H. W. Boyd writes Mr. Armour comparing the results for the Armour Leather Company with the Central Leather Company's statement:

Oct. 31, 1917.

Dear Mr. Armour:

In reference to the Central Leather Company's statement, would say that it does not compare favorably with ours. You will notice that after deducting interest and dividends they only have $40,000 to add to the surplus. We made $600,000 and they are doing four times the amount of business and only made $1,900,000, and, as stated above, after deducting interest on the bonds and paying dividends they only had $40,000 left to add to their surplus.

I think, considering their lumber business, which is wonderful (the manager of the Pennsylvania Lumber Company told me that they never expected to realize the profits they were making on hemlock lumber and that they were doing an enormous business), that our statement is a great deal better than theirs. Yours truly,

H. W. BOYD.

Mr. J. Ogden Armour, City Office.

The way in which Swift & Company proceeds when a government limitation of profits is expected is shown by the following letter in which Louis F. Swift writes to his brother, Edward F. Swift, stating that he has learned that the government expects to establish profit control in the leather industry and suggesting the advisability of reappraising their properties in certain companies. Edward F. replies: "I approve, if done quietly and promptly.—E. F. S."

The letter with marginal direction is as follows:

Chicago, Nov. 26, 1917.

Mr. Edward F. Swift, Second Floor:

Government Control—Leather Companies.

We have had a virtual statement from Mr. Cotton that the government expects to establish profit control in the leather industry. With this notice, I think we should at least consider the advisability of reappraising the properties of the following companies: A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, National Calfskin Company, Winchester Tannery Company, St. Paul Tannery Company, Ashland Leather Company, St. Joseph Tanning Company—(in which we have only 50 per cent ownership.)

If it is agreeable to you, will arrange with Mr. Moon to go into the matter and submit figures. Awaiting your reply, LOUIS F. SWIFT.

T.

C.M.S., C.C., C.H.S., G.F.S., J.R., G.H.S., J.P.M., F.S.H., F.J.K.

"I approve if done quietly and promptly.—E. F. S."

Flour—The flour millers have had unusual profits for considerably more than a year. Information collected and verified by the commission shows for the four years ending June 30, 1916, a profit of 13½ cents on each barrel of flour and 12 per cent on the capital investment. These figures came from accounts covering nearly 40,000,000 barrels output annually. This is somewhat less than 40 per cent of the annual output of the whole country but a very much larger part of the flour sold in the regular commercial market.

In other words, these figures apply to mills that in large part supply the demand for flour in interstate commerce and for export. The years covering 1913-14-15-16 should probably be accepted as fairly representative in spite of the fact that the war demand in 1915 and 1916 would lead one to expect them to show an abnormally high profit.

In the year ending June 30, 1917, these same mills made an average of 52 cents on each barrel of flour sold, and nearly 38 per cent on their investment—profits that are indefensible, considering that an average of the profit of one mill for six months of the year shows as high as $2 per barrel.

The commission has tabulated returns covering the sale of something over 4,000,000 barrels of flour made and sold under the Food Administration's regulations from September, 1917, to March, 1918, inclusive. In face of the regulation of 25 cents per barrel maximum, the average profit per barrel on this flour was about 45 cents or over three times the normal profit per barrel referred to above. The return on investment was apparently between 25 and 30 per cent. However, with prices main-

tained at the same level, cost would probably have increased and profit would have been somewhat reduced in April, May and June, 1918, because of the smaller output in those months. The average net profit of jobbers reporting to the commission was about 15 cents per barrel for 1913 and 1914, but increased to nearly 50 cents in the first half of 1917. These profits include all the pay received by the proprietors of the business for their services. It is clear that if the profit above such pay was reasonably high in 1913 and 1914, it was exorbitant in the first half of 1917. The Food Administration has succeeded in reducing the profit of these concerns, but for the year 1917 it was still over twice as high as in the earlier years.

Canned Milk—About three-quarters of the total canned milk (evaporated and condensed) is produced by 10 companies. Nearly one-half of the total pack is produced by three companies—Borden's Condensed Milk Company, Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, Carnation Milk Products Company. These three companies occupy a strong position in the trade. The price statistics between 1907 and 1917 show that practically every rise and every decline was inaugurated by either Borden or Helvetia, and the small manufacturers followed. In 1916 and 1917 the war demand caused prices to ascend so rapidly that the problem of declines was obviated until the beginning of 1918.

In 1917, according to the statement of the company, Helvetia made over 20 per cent on cost and over 65 per cent on investment. The Borden company made approximately 18 per cent on cost. The Borden company's costs are relatively high.

The Helvetia company in a letter to the commission, under date of March 19, 1918, says:

"We desire to say, however, in connection with the total earnings of the company and the margin of profit shown during the year that it was our judgment at all times during the year that we were making a larger profit on our goods than we were entitled to make. . . .

"We desire to say in explanation of the year's profit—but not in defense of it—that the profit which the company made during the year was regulated by conditions entirely beyond the control of the directors and officers of the company.

"During a large part of the year, the demand on the market was so strong that it was with great difficulty that the price was kept from going much higher than any point reached during 1917. . . . Most of the price advances during the year were made by us in self-protection and in an effort to keep orders from piling up on us beyond our capacity to fill. We were compelled on one or two occasions to withdraw prices and refused to take orders, except at prices to be determined at the date of shipment (which in a rising market would naturally be higher), this plan being adopted on account of the necessity for protecting ourselves against the unusual and abnormal buying."

In extenuation, this letter goes on to say that in estimating costs for the purpose of announcing its prices, the company had over-estimated its increase in cost. During 1917, the cost of producing evaporated milk (talls) was, in some months, but a little more than $4 and even in the high cost months, not much more than $4.50. These figures represent the costs of most of the manufacturers. The price of evaporated (talls) prevailing in the market during most of the year ranged from about $5 to $5.50. The unprecedented increase in the canned milk business, due to the war demand, enabled the milk manufacturers—with such margins between costs and prices—to make unusual profits.

Salmon Canners—Approximately 90 per cent of the salmon packed in 1917 was produced at a cost under $7.25 per case. To this should be added selling expense. This item, as reported by 24 companies packing practically 50 per cent of the year's production, was 28 cents per case. However, the 28 cents does not include brokerage and cash discounts in all cases, and it is estimated that 50 cents per case would be a fairer allowance. This would bring the representative high cost up to $7.75.

The weighted average of the 1917 opening prices for different grades of salmon was $8.29 per full case, but more salmon was sold above than below this price during the year. This indicates a margin for a high cost canner, of 54 cents per case, and larger margins on the bulk of the production.

The average investment per case in 1917 was $4.32.

It follows that the marginal percentage earned was a reasonable investment by the high cost canners, was approximately 12½ per cent. Several canners having costs in the vicinity of $7.25, which might be taken as concrete illustrations, made profits as follows:

	Cost	Profit P. C.
Alaska Salmon Company	$7.12	19
Everett Packing Company	7.42	5
San Juan Packing Company	7.02	24
Cascade Packing Company	7.13	62
Ocean Food Packing Company	7.58	14
Salina Packing Company	7.71	31

The foregoing statements are based upon the representative high-cost company—one whose cost would cover 90 per cent of the total pack. The following figures concern the average:

In 1917 the average net profit on investment of 90 companies, packing 7,426,678 full cases (87 per cent of the total year's pack), was $2.28 per case, or 52.8 per cent on the net investment in the salmon canning business proper. This average of 52.8 per cent does not reveal the fact that some of the low-cost companies, included in the average, made over 200 per cent. It is significant that some of these low-cost companies are those allied with the big meat packers.

Salaries and Bonuses—Below are given the payments in salaries and commission which were made in 1917 for services rendered by the American Metal Company, Ltd., New York. These payments are reported as being made exclusively for services in their capacity as described below and charged in all cases to expense account:

Officers and Managers—Salaries and Tantieme

B. Hochschild, 61 Broadway, New York, chairman of board of directors, $179,663.36
C. M. Loeb, 61 Broadway, New York, president $364,326.73
Otto Sussman, 61 Broadway, New York, vice-president, chief mining department $221,596.04
J. Loeb, 61 Broadway, New York, vice-president, chief sales department, $147,930.69
T. Sternfeld, 126 West Seventy-fourth Street, director (and treasurer to June 30, 1917) $86,342.90
Henry Bruere, 61 Broadway, New York, vice-president $82,810.23
Julian B. Beaty, 61 Broadway, New York, director and treasurer since June 30, 1917 ..... $77,710.23
H. K. Hochschild, 61 Broadway, New York, vice-president, chief South American department $51,810.23
H. V. Putzel, 61 Broadway, New York, director and chief of zinc ore department $52,710.23
M. Roos, 61 Broadway, New York, cashier and custodian securities $79,065.35
S. Adler, 61 Broadway, New York, chief auditor and accountant $79,065.35
H. Bernstorff, 61 Broadway, New York, chief ore department $52,410.23
Sol. Roos, 1625 Boatman's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo., manager St. Louis office $148,530.69
M. Schott, 825 A. C. Foster Bldg., Denver, Col., manager Denver office $136,553.12
William Simon, 1625 Boatman's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo., assistant manager, St. Louis office $38,155.11

Managers and Employees—Salaries and Bonus

W. E. Brady, 61 Broadway, New York, manager of transportation department, now American Metal Transportation Company $11,800
W. H. Brady, 61 Broadway, New York, assistant cashier $9300
H. M. Burkey, 61 Broadway, New York, metallurgical department $5200
M. Fauquembergue, 61 Broadway, New York, chief clerk sales department, $9300
John Fornfinne, 61 Broadway, New York, assistant traffic manager $7400
Gustav Loers, 61 Broadway, New York, traffic manager $9150
B. F. Phillipson, 61 Broadway, New York, assistant manager ore department, $9600
E. T. Villareal, 61 Broadway, New York, manager foreign metals department, $12,200
Hans Schild, 61 Broadway, New York, bookkeeper $6190
William Weidowke, 61 Broadway, New York, clerk, zinc ore department, $5850
John MacLetchie, 61 Broadway, New York, auditor for subsidiary corps, $12,800
B. N. Zimmer, 2287 Henry Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., manager Pittsburgh office and Langeloth works $10,800
H. L. Brown, 825 A. C. Foster Building, Denver, Col., mining engineer, Denver office $6350
F. D. Weeks, Canandaigua New York, chief managing engineer (resigned), $23,500
C. E. Kayser, 406 First National Bank Building, Bartlesville, Okla., manager gas operations $7000

The foregoing is as complete a reply to the Senate's question as the commission has been able to prepare, during the time at its disposal. It must be stated that the instances cited are by no means a complete catalogue.

All of which is in support of the statement of the President, when in his address to a joint session of Congress on May 27, 1918, he said:

"The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable."

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,
WILLIAM B. COLVER,
Chairman.
JOHN FRANKLIN FORT,
Vice-Chairman.
VICTOR MURDOCK.

CALL FOR NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After voting down by 3 to 20 a proposition to hold the Republican state gathering at Saratoga Springs as a "town meeting," the Republican State Committee today issued a call for a formal state convention in that city for July 18.

This was in accordance with a plan to harmonize the differences between followers of Governor Whitman and his opponent for the nomination, Merton E. Lewis, Attorney-General.

The call issued today provides for the formulation of the underlying ideas at the convention, but it is stipulated that the convention shall not recommend candidates for state office.

SOLDIERS' INSURANCE TOTALS $21,565,699,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Applications for more than $1,000,000,000 worth of government insurance were received last week by the War Risk Insurance Bureau from the nation's fighting men. In announcing this on Saturday, the Treasury Department said that this probably increased the percentage of United States soldiers insured to 95.

The total amount of insurance on the bureau's books on June 28 was $21,565,699,000, with 2,750,455 men insured for an average of $8387 each.

In a cable message to the Secretary of the Treasury, made public yesterday, General Pershing said that more than 90 per cent of the members of the American expeditionary forces have taken out government insurance.

AUTOIST IN QUINCY COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass. — When arraigned in District Court here today on the charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, Joseph H. Monahan of Boston entered a plea of not guilty, and was granted a continuance of the case on July 13. According to the story told by witnesses, Monahan's automobile collided with a carriage on Spaulding's Hill, and he sped off without ascertaining the result of the collision.

LETTER CARRIERS MEET

NASHUA, N. H.—The twentieth annual state convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers was held at Lawndale on Saturday and, together with the postoffice clerks who were holding their ninth annual state convention, the two associations elected officers for the year.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR ANSWERS CHARGES

Packer Issues Statement to Effect Profit on Each Pound of Product in Meat Lines Is Only a Fourth of One Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., issued the following statement in reply to charges of profiteering, directed against the five big American meat packers by the federal Trade Commission.

"These charges, like the previous ones of this same body, are designed to impress the headline readers. They will not stand up under honest investigation.

"Profits are large or small only when considered in relation to the magnitude of the business transacted and the service rendered. Profits which seem huge when described by the commission appear in their own true light when brought down to the basis of a dollar's worth of business or a pound of product.

"It is a fact known to the government auditors, who have constant access to our books, that our company's profit on each pound of product in the meat lines is only one fourth of 1 cent. We have developed our business to a point where these quarters of pennies are brought in fast enough to make millions of dollars. Even so the returns on the investment is not unreasonable, in fact it is now less than 9 per cent.

"If a profit of a quarter of a cent per pound of a product is profiteering, as charged by the federal Trade Commission, then there is no business in the world that is honest, for there is no successful business in the world which makes a smaller profit per unit of product than does the packing industry. The charge of monopoly is simply the old cry against a business because it is big. We do not need to apologize for our business because it is big. It is our size and our industrial efficiency which has enabled us to meet the demands of a hungry world, and today we stand alone as the one industry which has fully measured up to war needs, day in and day out.

"This is an unfortunate time for one branch of the government to come out with such a report as this when another branch, between Jan. 1 and June 1, has called on Armour & Co. to supply our forces abroad and those of our allies food products of a value of over $100,000,000. The enormity of these orders compelled us to find new working capital to care for our business.

"The recent increased demand upon the packers for capital has been so enormous that in the last three years, out of the earnings, amounting to $52,000,000, our company was compelled to reinvest in the business $42,000,000. History will show that in order to feed the American people the packers had to find $3 outside capital for every $1 provided from the earnings of the business itself."

Denial Issued by Swift

Commission Said to Have Made Error in Figures Presented

CHICAGO, Ill.—Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., has absolutely denied the charges made by the Federal Trade Commission, in which the company is accused of manipulating prices and preying upon the people by exacting unfair profits.

"Swift & Co. is in active competition with all other packers; it has no power over prices; it could not manipulate prices even if it desired to do so, and it has carefully observed the law in every respect," said Mr. Swift.

"The Trade Commission has made serious error in the figures it presents and does the packers a great injustice. The report says that the five large packers made a profit of $140,000,000 during the three years 1915-16-17, as against $19,000,000 during the three years before the war, thus showing an increase of $131,000,000. The commission has compared a three-year profit with a one-year profit, and $19,000,000 should have been $57,000,000, thus showing an increase of $83,000,000, instead of $131,000,000.

"The profit limitation applies only to the meat business. A portion of Swift & Co. profits are derived from outside sources. Reference in the report to extremely high salaries does not apply to this concern. We are willing to defend the salaries paid to our officials and to prove they are reasonable.

"Swift & Co. deeply resents the spirit in which this report has been issued. It tends to throw suspicion about an essential industry. It is not fair to harass honestly conducted industry that is straining every effort to meet those tremendous obligations to our own and allied governments."

Sears-Roebuck Accused

Commission Orders Chicago House to Stop Alleged Unfair Methods

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order to Sears Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, to cease the following practices, held to be unfair methods of competition:

1. Circulating catalogues containing advertisements of sugar for sale, wherein it is falsely represented that because of large purchasing power and quick-moving stock the company is able to sell sugar at a lower price than its competitors.

2. Selling or offering to sell sugar below cost, through catalogues circulated through the country.

3. Circulating catalogues containing advertisements representing that its competitors do not deal fairly, honestly and justly with customers.

4. Circulating catalogues containing advertisements offering its teas for sale in which it is falsely stated the company sends a special representative to Japan who personally goes into tea gardens of that country and personally supervises picking of the tea.

5. Circulating catalogues containing advertisements offering coffee in which it is falsly stated the company purchases all of its coffee direct from the best plantations in the world.

It was admitted that during the latter half of 1915 Sears Roebuck & Co. sold sugar to such an extent that $780,000 was received for it, the sales being made at a loss of $196,000, all the sales being combination sales on which a profit was made. It was admitted, also, that advertisements were circulated in which it was intimated that competitors were charging more than a fair price for sugar.

The other practices forbidden by order of the commission were admitted also.

TZARDOM RETURN SEEN AS POSSIBLE

Former Vice-Prime Minister in Kerensky's Cabinet Declares Russia May Return to Reaction, if Not Given Aid at Once

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alexander Konovaloff, Vice-Prime Minister in Kerensky's Cabinet, who escaped from prison and reached this country via Siberia, says that Russians consider the United States their greatest and truest friend, and that the increasing American army is "unique in the history of humanity."

Mr. Konovaloff, who recently presented his views of the needs of Russia to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Col. E. M. House, in a statement to The Associated Press thus outlines the present situation and his opinion as to the future which, of course, is altogether antagonistic to claims of the friends of the Soviet.

"Unfortunately," said the statement, "Russia is performing her transformation under the tightening grip of German domination. Having entered the revolution when, after three years of war, the country was on the verge of economic exhaustion, Russia, through further disorganization, is approaching now a critical degree of disintegration. Disappointed and disheartened, Russia, if not immediately given proper economic and military help by the Allies, will unavoidably return to reaction, which, under actual conditions, can bring about the country's return to Tzarism, supported by German bayonets.

"I am glad that the real nature of Bolshevism is already properly understood in this country. The tyranny reestablished by the Bolsheviki is probably worse than the recent tyranny of Tzarism. They have annihilated all civic rights; they have suppressed the liberal and, partially, the Socialist press; they have arrested many prominent respected liberal and revolutionary leaders; they have dissolved the municipal councils and zemstvos, elected by their entire population on the basis of universal suffrage, and have crowned this tyrannical policy by dispersing with bayonets the all-Russian Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of universal suffrage.

"The Bolsheviki have betrayed Russia, by concluding against the will of the people and against the expressed declarations of all the political parties, the Brest-Litovsk 'peace' which practically perverts Russia into a German colony, and have brought the great masses of that part of European Russia, which is under their influence, to the point of starvation."

LIQUOR MEN PLAN CAMPAIGN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Master Brewers Association, Wine and Spirit Association, Liquor Dealers Association, Brewery Workers, the Trade Union Liberty League, Bartenders' Union 77 and Waitresses Union 112, have formed an organization known as the Allied Interests Association, which is to oppose certain legislators who have assisted in furthering the cause of prohibition.

The primary object of the association is to try to defeat the reelection of all candidates for the Massachusetts Legislature who voted against the amendment to submit the question of prohibition to the voters on a referendum. The State, it is said, will be circularized with printed matter alleging "the taking away of the people's constitutional rights." Money will be spent freely in carringy on the campaign.

SUMMER REVIEW SCHOOLS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Summer review schools opened today for a term of six weeks with a good attendance. Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent, is in charge. The summer review high school is in the Roxbury High School Building on Warren Street. The elementary schools have been established as follows: Bigelow School Building, South Boston; Warren School House, Charlestown; Abraham Lincoln School House, City Proper; Oliver Wendell Holmes School House, Dorchester; U. S. Grant School House, East Boston; Hugh O'Brien School House, Roxbury; High School House, Hyde Park; Lewis School House, Roxbury and Washington School House, West End.

RHODE ISLAND REGISTRATION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Returns here show that 58,693 voters have registered in Rhode Island to vote in the fall election. This is fewer than in 1916, the last presidential year, when 60,165 registered, and more than in 1914, the last off year, when 53,833 qualified. Registration offices closed Saturday night.

The Sign of Service SOCONY

Motor Gasoline

WE SELL SOCONY KEROSENE OIL STANDARD OIL CO OF N.Y.

A wide variety of mixtures is being sold under the name "gasoline." The best way to be SURE that the gasoline you buy measures up to quality standards is to buy from the dealers listed below. They sell only SOCONY—uniform, pure, powerful. Look for the Red, White and Blue So-CO-ny Sign.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and a Superior Grade Gasoline

DEALERS WHO SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

BOSTON

Armory Garage, Inc., 37 Ferdinand St.
Auto Owners Supply Co., 370 Columbus Ave.
Bachman Garage, Inc., 255 Northampton St.
Bascom, George R., 31 Stanhope St.
Bay State Tire Co., 306 Columbus Ave.
Beacon Hill Garage, 14 Garden St.
Becker Stutz Auto Co., 677 Beacon St.
Bishop Motor Sales Co., 697 Beacon St.
Boston Y. M. C. A. Auto School, St. Botolph St.
Bowman, J. W. Co., Miner St.; Office, 92 Mass. Ave.
M. A. Brazill, Cummington St.
Brookline Ave. Garage, 462 Brookline Ave.
Brown's Garage & Carriage Co., 70 Brimmer St.
Buick Boston Co., Lansdowne St.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, 80 Jersey St.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, Lansdowne St.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, 586 Commonwealth Ave.
Chandler Motors of N. E., Inc., 586 Comm'lth Ave.
Chardon St. Garage, 24 Chardon St.
Connell & McKone Co., 533 Commonwealth Ave.
Connell & McKone Co., 106 Brookline Ave.
Dover St. Garage, 140 Dover St.
Duggan, John M., 10 East Concord St.
Durkee, W. B. & W. C., 20 Aberdeen St.
Federal Oil Co., 96 Norway St.
Federal Oil Co., 960 Mass. Ave.
Federal Oil Co., Carver St. & Broadway
Fenway Garage, Ipswich St.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., 656 Beacon St.
Flanders, C. S., 118 W. Brookline St.
Ford Motor Co., 96 Brookline Ave.
Franklin Motor Car Co., 616 Commonwealth Ave.
Granstein, Leon, 41 Columbus Ave.
Granstein, Leon, 81 Huntington Ave.
Grogan, John, Cummington St.
Grow, George W., 321 Columbus Ave.
Hall, M. B., 18 Broadway
Hall, Marshall B., 17 Clarendon St.
Hansen, A. L., 55 Bickerstaff St.
Hart, A. T. Co., Inc., 650 Beacon St.
Henley Kimball Co., 652 Beacon St.
Hennessey, W. F., 12 Harcourt St.
Henshaw Motor Co., 751 Boylston St.
Interstate Boston Co., 167 Mass. Ave.
Irvington Motor Co., 25 Irvington St.
Jackson Motor Car Co., 1109 Commonwealth Ave.
Judd, John L., 685 Beacon St.
Kelly Springfield Motor Car Co., 598 Comm'lth Ave.
Kenmore Garage, 592 Commonwealth Ave.
King Motors, Inc., 650 Beacon St.
Lalime Partridge, Inc., 567 Boylston St.
Linscott Motor Co., 566 Commonwealth Ave.
Linscott Motor Co., 20 Brookline Ave.
London Garage, 55 Bickerstaff St.
Longwood Garage, Inc., 142 St. Mary's St.
Manning's Garage, 634 Huntington Ave.
Maguire, J. W. Co., Inc., 745 Boylston St.
Maguire, J. W. Co., Inc., Harcourt St.
McNear, George W., 26 Cambria St.
Noyes Buick Co., 926 Commonwealth Ave.
Trustees Mass. Auto Club Trust, 100 Stuart St.
Moore, Blades, Inc., 53 Stanhope St.
Motor Car Service Co., 358 Newbury St.
Motor Mart Garage, Park Square.
Munson Garage, 11 Munson St.
N. E. Veille Co., Inc., 80 Brookline Ave.
Northampton St. Garage, 295 Northampton St.
North End Commercial Garage, I. Sonnabend, Prop., 440 Commercial St.
Noyes Buick Co., 17 Lawton St.
Owen Magnetic Car Co., 78 Cummington St.
O'Lalor Auto Co., 66 Stanhope St.
Paige Detroit Motor Car Co., 532 Commonwealth Av.
Patterson Lubricating Co., 114 Broad St.
Republic Truck Co., Inc., 568 Beacon St.
Riggs, Inc., Warren J., 76 Broadway.
Roberts Garage Co., Inc., 320 Newbury St.
Rockett Taxi Cab Co., Inc., 55 Batavia St.
Rockwell, C. P., Inc., 640 Commonwealth Ave.
Royal Blue Line Co., Inc., 112 Worcester St.
Smith, Bryant G. & Sons, Inc., 661 Beacon St.
Snow Coombs & McBeath, 142 St. Mary's St.
Somerset Garage, 3 Maitland St.
Taylor & Palmer Garage Co., Inc., 171 Hunt'ton Av.
Thompson, Peter L., 60 Lansdowne St.
Washington St. Garage, 9 East Springfield St.
White, Company, The, Inc., 341 Newbury St.
Willys Overland, Inc., Overland St., off Beline Ave.
Wing, Frank E., 562 Commonwealth Ave.

ALLSTON

Barnett & Sherman, 1019 Commonwealth Ave.
Fay, C. E., Co., 1106 Commonwealth Ave.
Garford Motor Truck Co., Inc., 900 Comm'lth Ave.
Hall Motor Truck Co., 1123 Commonwealth Ave.
Ideal Garage, Inc., 6 Glenville Terrace.
Murray's Garage, Inc., 147 Warren St.
Onigman, Bertha R., 52 Franklin St.
Signal Motor Truck Co. of N. E., 940 Comm'lth Ave.
Scripps Booth Motor Car Co., Inc., 5 Brighton Ave.
Three Fields Garage, 1356 Commonwealth Ave.
Timmons, Arthur, 45 Brighton Ave.
Travis Repair Co., 318 Lincoln St.

ATLANTIC

Fratus, Joseph, 394 Hancock St.

BELMONT

Belmont St. Garage, 261 Belmont St.
Belmont Cooperative Society, 491 Common St.
Dunsford, Isaac, 365 Concord Ave.

BRIGHTON

Anthony Pilling Corporation, 280 Washington St.
Brighton Centre Garage, 381 Market St.
Burke, N. J., 184 N. Harvard St.
McVey, T. H., 55 Market St.
Rowe Contracting Company, Washington St.

BROOKLINE

Aspinwall Garage, 40 Aspinwall Ave.
Beaconsfield Garage, Regent Circle.
Boulevard Garage, 29 Webster St.
Brandon Garage, 843 Washington St.
Chestnut Hill Garage, 199 Commonwealth Ave.
Corey Road Garage, 113 Corey Road.
Durgin's Garage, Waldo St.
Durgin Garage, 6 St. Mary's St.
Fleming, John, 75 Washington St.
Harvard Street Garage, 97 Harvard St.
Hill, H. B., 14 Sheafe St.
Hill, E. H., 316 Boylston St.
Hume Carriage Co., Inc., 926 Commonwealth Ave.
Miller, G. M., 50 Washington St.
Miskell, Thos. L., 580 Newton St.
Park Garage, 30 Washington St.
Regent Circle Garage, 310 Tappan St.
Standard Garage, Prendergast Ave.
Walnut Path Garage, 126 Boylston St.
Webster Place Garage, Inc., Webster Place.

CAMBRIDGE

Acme Garage, Inc., 295 Prospect St.
Baker Motor Sales Co., Inc., 32 Green St.
Barber, R. L. & Bro., 3 Vassar St.
J. J. Boyle Boat House, Magazine Beach.
Broadway Garage, 456 Broadway.
Brooks, W. F., 583 Mt. Auburn St.
Buick Boston Co., Lansdowne St.
Cambridge Coach Co., 35 Church St.
Cambridge Motor Co., Inc., 195 Massachusetts Ave.
Central Garage, 380 Green St.
Chevrolet Motor Co., of N. E., Shoe & Leather Bldg.
Church Street Garage, 41 Church St.
Columbia Garage, 167 Columbia St.
Concord Ave. Garage, 243 Concord Ave.
Costa's Garage, Inc., 257 Prospect St.
Dana Garage, 397 Harvard St.
Dolan, J. M., Sidney St.
Fayerweather Garage, 74 Fayerweather St.
Federal Oil Co., 500 Massachusetts Ave.
Galvin's Garage, 59 Boylston Street.
Harvard Square Garage, Dunster & Mt. Auburn Sts.
Henley Kimball Co., 157 Vassar St.
Inman Square Garage, 1266 Cambridge St.
Klauer Bros., 337 Franklin St.
Lechmere Garage, 920-924 Cambridge St.
Mack Motor Truck Co., Inc., 185 Massachusetts Ave.
Massachusetts Avenue Garage, 2355 Mass. Ave.
Mellroy, J., 12 Belmont St. (Watertown).
McLaughlin, W. H., 29 Glenwood Ave.
Mitchell Lucas Motor Car Co., Inc., Hayward St.
Nevins, W. H., 171 Sherman St.
New Oxford Garage, 6 Eustis St.
Newtowne Garage, Inc., 817 Somerville Ave.
Parry, Mrs. S. Lee, 115 Washington St.
Porter Station Garage, Inc., 82 Somerville Ave.
A. B. Reed, 15 White St.
Remington Club Garage, 5 Remington St.
Richdale Garage, Richdale Ave.
Sanderson, E. P., Third St.
Smith, F. S., 71 Amherst St.
Storer, F. A. Co., Inc., 41 West St.
Suburban Motor Car Co., Inc., 3 Blake St.
University Garage, 976 Massachusetts Ave.

CHARLESTOWN

Charlestown Auto Station, 418 Main St.
Cummings Bros., 10 Chambers St.
Heath, E. R., 2 Warren St.
Henley Garage, Warren & Henley Sts.

CHELSEA

Central Garage, Inc., 87 Fourth St.
Chelsea Garage, 167 Parkway.
Chelsea Motor Mart, 175 Washington Ave.
Chelsea Square Garage, Inc., Pearl and Park Sts.
Metropolitan Garage, Tremont and Ferry Sts.

DEDHAM

Bay State Garage, Washington St.
Breede, M. A., Bridge St.
White, W. W., Washington St.

DORCHESTER

Ashmont Garage, 531 Talbot Ave.
Camden Garage Co., Inc., 181 Bowdoin St.
Centre Street Garage, 150 Centre St.

DORCHESTER—Continued

Columbia Road Garage, 530 Columbia Road.
Cutter W. Bowman, 1855 Dorchester Ave.
Dorchester Garage, 18 Washington St.
Dorchester Yacht Club, 320 Freeport St.
Edward Everett Sq. Garage, D. W. Dunn & Co., Props., Edward Everett Sq.
Geneva Ave. Garage, 40 Geneva Ave.
Granite Ave. Garage, 17 Granite Ave.
Harvard Garage, 18 Harvard Ave.
Henry, M. J., 1140 Washington St.
Jewell Park Garage, 42 Charles St.
Mahoney, J. J., Cor. Morton St. and Blue Hill Ave.
Park Garage, 852 Blue Hill Ave.
Petitti, M., 203 Adams St.
Savin Hill Yacht Club, Savin Hill.
Seavey's Garage, 630 Blue Hill Ave.
Simpson, John, 862 Blue Hill Ave.
Stanley Garage Co., Inc., 30 Hancock St.
Upham's Corner Garage, 610 Columbia Road.
Wainwright's Garage, 288 Minot St.
Weaver, W. S., 30 Branch St.

EAST BOSTON

Carr, J. A., 7 Walley St.
Ford Service Station, 452 Bennington St.
M. S. Garage, M. Shenker, Prop., Summer St.
Orient Auto Station, Orient Heights.
Orient Central Garage, Orient Heights.

EVERETT

Brown, C. H., 193 Elm St.
Burnside, A. M., 18 Everett St.
W. J. Cochrane, 319 Main St.
Everett Sq. Garage, 343 Broadway.
Everett Sq. Garage, Cor. Broadway and Fellsway.
Kittredge, F. A., 1633 Parkway.
McCormack, D. J., 82 Hancock St.
McDevitt, J. F., Elm St. and Woodlawn Ave.
Mystic Garage, 24 Mystic Ave.
National Garage, Inc., Corey St.
Perry, C. M., School St. Place.
Pierotti, M. & Sons, 392 Main St.

FOREST HILLS

Brady, P. J., 91 Morton St.
Forest Hills Garage, St. Ann St.

HYDE PARK

Albee, S., Fairmont Ave.
Hyde Park Garage, 1220 Hyde Park Ave.
Norfolk Garage, 1335 Hyde Park Ave.

JAMAICA PLAIN

Arborway Garage, 209 South St.
Beanfort Garage, 539 Center St.
Columbus Garage, 420 South Huntington Ave.
Glen Road Garage, 3359 Washington St.
Hoyt's Garage, 3380 Washington St.
Jamaica Pond Garage Co., 710 Center St.
Keddie, Robert, 804 Center St.
Prescott Gas & Oil Station, Cor. Arborway & Weld Pk.
Woodbourne Auto Station, Hyde Park Ave.
Yuill, B. W., 139 Lamartine St.

MALDEN

Hazen & Warwick Garage, Lebanon St.
Gross, J., 1 Winter St.
Malden Garage, 157 Eastern Ave.
Malden Motor Mart, Main & Irving Sts.
Maplewood Sq. Garage, 706 Salem St.
Morton & Co., Mountain Ave.
Parks Osgood Co., Inc., 250 Washington St.
Rowe Contracting Co., Salem St.
Sheppard, Henry, 198 Cross St.
Suburban Garage, 7 Cross St.
Summer Street Garage, Summer St.
Terminal Garage, 539 Main St.
West End Garage, 56 Commercial St.
Wettergreen, J. C., Center St.

MATTAPAN

Blue Hill Ave. Garage, 1509 Blue Hill Ave.
Cannif, W. C., Walk Hill St.
Mattapan Square Garage, 1619 Blue Hill Ave.
Speedway Garage, 1104 Blue Hill Ave.
Walk Hill Garage, 726 Walk Hill St.
Woodrow Avenue Garage, 250 Woodrow Ave.

MEDFORD

Bornstein, Paul, 391 Riverside Ave.
Bridgeside Garage, 293 Harvard St.
Canty, Mrs. M. E., 127 Mystic St.
Fellsway Garage, Valley and Fulton St.
Main Street Garage, 308 Main St.
Medford Hillside Garage, 364 Boston Ave.
Medford Inn Garage, 81 Main St.
Medford Square Garage, 24 Riverside Ave.
Mysticside Filling Station, No. 1, Middlesex Ave.
Palmer, E. W. Co., 582 Boston Ave.
Park Street Garage, 183 Park St.
Tufts Square Garage, 8 Morton Ave.
Wellington Garage, Riverside Ave.

MILTON

Kelly, R. A., 107 Houston Ave.
Milton Auto Service, Inc., 59 Adams St.

NEPONSET

Lawley, Geo. & Son Corp.

READVILLE

Readville Garage, Walcott St.

REVERE

DeAngilis, A. M., Bay View St. and Boulevard.
Hirtle, W. H., Winthrop Ave.
Keystone Garage, Green St.
Lincoln Park Garage, Boulevard.
Luna Park Garage, J. B. Arcola, 366 Ocean Ave.
Norcross Pharmacy, 659 Winthrop Ave.
Norris Garage, J. D. McLennon, Prop., Ocean Ave. and Shirley St.
Ocean Pier Garage, Ocean Pier.
Park Square Garage, 164 Kimball Ave.
Revere Hardware Co., Broadway.
Revere Pharmacy, Broadway and Revere St.
Waldron, Curtis Co., Shirley and Otis Sts.

ROSLINDALE

Patterson, J. W., Washington St.
Roslindale Garage, 810 Roberts St.

ROXBURY

Beacon Auto Machine Co., 21 Hampshire St.
Cutter W. Bowman, 2379 Washington St.
Dudley Garage, 350 Dudley St.
Dudley Hardware Co., 192 Dudley St.
Egleston Square Garage, 1928 Columbus Ave.
Elm Hill Garage Co., Inc., 420 Warren St.
Heath Street Garage, Heath St.
Humboldt Garage, 126 Humboldt Ave.
Lyons, J. E. & Son, 22 Worthington St.
Maywood Garage, 16 Maywood St.
Roxbury Hardware Co., 314 Roxbury St.
Service Garage, 14 Walnut Ave.
Shawmut Garage, 771 Shawmut Ave.
Terminal Garage, 65 Zeigler St.
Walsh, J. J. & Co., 1540 Columbus Ave.

SOMERVILLE

Beacon Garage, 6 Beacon St.
Boulevard Automobile Co., Inc., 23-25 Fellsway East.
Bowen, L. W., Rear 14 Broadway.
Bowlby, C. R., 16 Thorndike St.
Broadway Garage, 194 Broadway.
Caverly Auto Co., Rear 36 Holland St.
Clement, H. B., 16 College Ave.
Coyle, Geo. N., 5 Broadway.
Davis Square Auto Station, 57 Day St.
Dewire's Garage, 337 Washington St.
Federal Oil Co., Webster Ave. and Prospect St.
Fellsway Filling Station, Cor. Mystic Ave. and Fellsway.
Flagg, Mrs. M. E., 137 Medford St.
Fraser Garage, 88 Jacques St.
Gallagher, J. E., 22 Marshall St.
Gavel's Garage, 58 Vernon St.
Highland Garage, 403 Highland Ave.
Hill & Michle Motor Sales Co., Inc., 100 Walnut St.
Hill Michle Co., Inc., 297 Medford St.
Holman, E. L., 45 Day St.
Hughes, Dr. George F., 143 Cross St.
O'Brien, W. F., 62 Prospect St.
Pearl St. Garage, 238 Pearl St.
Prospect Garage, Prospect St.
Somerville Auto Repair Co., 47 Clark St.
Somerville Ave. Garage, 593 Somerville Ave.
Somerville Coal Company, 594 Mystic Ave.
Somerville Garage, 290 Broadway.
Summer Street Garage, 349 Summer St.
Teele Square Ga. Co., 12 Newbury St.
Union Square Garage, Inc., 260 Somerville Ave.
Willow Avenue Garage, Willow and Lexington Aves.
Winslow Avenue Garage, 84 Winslow Ave.
Winter Hill Garage, 388 Broadway.

SOUTH BOSTON

Adams Express Co., 60 Dorchester Ave.
Boston Development & Sanitary Co., 309 Southampton St.
Broadway Garage, 541 East Broadway.
City Point Garage, 834 East 4th St.
New England Iron Works Co., 24 Fargo St.
Richmond Garage & Motor Co., 137 I St.

WEST MEDFORD

Chamberlain, W. S., Lawrence Road.
Harvard Avenue Garage, 38 Harvard Ave.
Nielson, Otto J. C., 464 High St.
Ober, J. E. & Son, 492 High St.
Sagamore Auto Service, 96 Jerome St.
Totten Bros., Canal St.

WEST ROXBURY

Charles Motor Co., Inc., Center St.
Godfrey, E. W., Park St.
Welch, T. F. Jr., Grove St.

WINTHROP

Beacon Garage, 531 Shirley St.
Cottage Park Yacht Club, Cottage Park.
Highland Garage, 54 Crest Ave.
Matthews, I. W., 48 Revere St.
McMurray, J. C., Fremont St.
Orcutt, L. M., Point Shirley.
Pleasant Park Yacht Club, Pleasant St.
Potter Stable & Garage Co., 2 Shirley St.
Winthrop Auto Co., Main & Winthrop Sts.
Winthrop Garage, Washington Ave.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY of NEW YORK

HONORS FOR CAMP DEVENS RIFLEMEN

Winners in Tournament Conducted Under Auspices of Sons of American Revolution to Receive Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Winners are to be presented honors in the rifle contests late this afternoon, and men who have been participating in the tournaments which have been conducted under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution will line up before officials of the organization and Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges and the presentations will be made. This practice was originated to increase interest in shooting, and throughout the winter soldiers have frequented the rifle butts with much interest being shown in the individual and company scores. Only men who were amateurs were allowed to compete, experienced shots and marksmen being barred. The trophies to be awarded will be given to the companies making the best scores during the entire contest, and the presentation will take place just before retreat is sounded.

A delegation of nearly 200 draft evaders arrived in camp on Sunday, having been rounded up by federal and municipal officers in the recent raids in Boston, Mass., and vicinity.

The men were immediately sent to the depot brigade, and later they will be assigned to companies by division officers.

There were many Sunday visitors here, a large percentage of them being relatives and friends of the men who arrived during last week.

An order has been issued from division headquarters forbidding officers to ride in the automobiles of enlisted men. This practice has been going on for some time, but in the future officers will be obliged to hire automobiles, or use the government motor cycles with side cars.

The Hostess House is one of the most popular resorts in the cantonment, and daily there are hundreds of visitors who enjoy its hospitality. The building which is situated near the main gate of the cantonment was commenced last September, and was ready for occupancy on Nov. 26. In less than two weeks' time 22 states were represented among its visitors, as well as England, Scotland and Canada. Here officers and soldiers may meet their women relatives and friends, and a commodious reception room with a spacious fireplace, piano, writing and reading tables and other amusements contribute to the social atmosphere of the place. There is also a cafeteria which is liberally patronized, and an information bureau is another feature of the work which is constantly attaining popularity. Each Saturday afternoon between 3 and 5 o'clock there is a band concert by one of the regimental bands, and usually on Sunday evening there is a short musical program with vocal and instrumental numbers.

New England Sawmill Unit

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — According to James J. Phelan of the Public Safety Committee, the New England Sawmill Unit cut 20,000,000 feet of timber on the estates of Andrew Carnegie at Skibo, and Sir Charles Ross at Ardgay, Scotland. The unit was composed of 370 men, 10 portable sawmills, and 135 houses. Its cost was borne by New England, $75,000 having been contributed by lumber, pulp, and water-power companies, with many donations by individuals in the six states.

Nearly 1000 experienced seamen are being prepared in the various free navigation schools in the United States for positions as watch officers. Applicants must be American citizens, and old watch officers in the merchant service who wish to prepare for special examinations to advance their grade will be coached free of charge.

Yeowomen Visit Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP PLUNKETT, Wakefield, Mass.—A delegation of 40 women yeomen of the first battalion of naval reserves visited the camp on Sunday, making the trip under escort of the Fusilier Veteran Corps. While here the girls inspected the rifle pits, and were instructed in handling the pieces and in the nomenclature of the range.

Northeastern Headquarters

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Capt. Foster Veitenheimer of the signal corps at Northeastern Department, U. S. A. headquarters, received a telegram today from Provost Marshal-General Crowder to the effect that men of draft age who are registered and classified may now be inducted into military service through his department. Applications for this service will be accepted by Captain Veitenheimer at 25 Huntington Avenue, and must be made in person. Men are desired for the signal corps training camp at Little Silver, N. J., and for courses at radio schools in various parts of the country. The pay is $30 per month, and men stand good chances of promotion. To be eligible for appointment to the training camps, one should be a qualified lineman or understand electricity, and radio-school candidates must either be electrical engineers or physicists. Amateur wireless operators who have attained a speed of 10 words a minute in sending and receiving messages and telegraph operators are also eligible.

Capt. George B. Carter of the United States Guards, today assumed charge of the provost guard in Boston. The department is under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A. Several new officers today received commissions in the United States Guard service, and were assigned to posts at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Portland, Me., and at the Boston Harbor defenses.

First Naval District

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Capt. N. E. Irwin, chief of naval air operations in the first naval district, is making an inspection of the naval station at Chatham, Mass., today.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the district, expressed much gratification upon the success of Navy Day on Saturday. He said today that a great interest in athletics has been aroused at the various stations in the district, and that more events of a similar nature are likely to follow.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke addressed a large gathering of sailors at the receiving ship, Commonwealth Pier on Sunday evening. Tonight he is to speak to the students at the United States Naval Radio School in Cambridge, Mass.

On Fourth of July Day Rear Admiral Wood will attend the launching of a destroyer at the Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, Mass. In the evening he will be a guest at a banquet of the Society of The Cincinnati at the Boston City Club.

RETURN OF MILK BOTTLES IS URGED

Food Administrator Endicott Requests Users to Help Reduce One of the Big Wastages

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, has issued an urgent request to the people of Massachusetts to exercise care in saving and returning milk bottles, pointing out that this will cut to a minimum one of the big wastages in milk handling, meaning in the end a direct saving to the consumer.

In this connection consumers are reminded that they may dispose of milk bottles they have in their possession belonging to other dealers or bottles without names upon them by notifying the Milk Package Exchange in Charlestown, which will call for them and distribute them to the proper dealers at a reduced price for the bottles. The exchange is conducted by the milk dealers in Boston and near-by places. By thus returning milk bottles to the exchange, the dealer is able to purchase these bottles at a reduced price, but the consumer is not paid for the bottles he returns, nor for the expense of a telephone call or of writing to the exchange. The value of a milk bottle now runs from 5 cents to 8 cents, according to the way it is pressed.

In the accumulation in the cellar or pantry or elsewhere in nearly every home are bottles belonging to various dealers or without any name upon them. The number of bottles used as food containers or that are broken in the course of a year amounts to hundreds of thousands in Boston alone.

Mr. Endicott, in his request, says:

"Search through your house, in pantry, closets, cellar, back porch and the yard, even, and find every milk bottle you have. Then return them to the dealers from whom they came.

"Do not use milk bottles as food containers about the house or for putting up fruits or vegetables.

"Return promptly every bottle you get, and be sure that your dealer gets an empty bottle for every full one sold you.

"Then suggest to your neighbors the need of following the same program."

VIOLATORS OF FOOD RULES ARE PUNISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's Food Administration is dealing severely with bakers and grocers who violate the rules. Upward of 20 of these bakers, including some of the largest companies in that business, have been punished by cash fines, or ordered to suspend business.

Saturday the Food Administration fined the Toussaint Bakery Company of Berlin $300 for hoarding flour, and the company also was ordered to immediately dispose of all flour on hand except what it will use in the next 30 days. C. W. Farnsworth of Nashua, for using an improper amount of substitutes, was closed. O. K. Fairbanks, a Keene grocer, was closed temporarily for selling sugar contrary to rules. G. A. Bergholtz of Manchester will be closed from July 8 to August 5 for not using enough substitutes and not making reports of business. R. H. Cleaves of North Conway was accused of several violations, and ordered to dispose of part of his stock of flour.

J. J. O'LEARY ON TRIAL SECOND TIME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second trial of John J. O'Leary, charged with having aided his brother Jeremiah O'Leary, to escape from this jurisdiction while out on bail, has begun in the Federal Court today. A week ago a mistrial was declared because one of the jurors was discovered to be under indictment.

DRIVER OF AUTO ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—As the result of an automobile collision, which resulted fatally for John W. Walton of Lawrence, Andrew O'Brien of Boston is under arrest by the Methuen police, charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The collision occurred at Glen Forest, between Lawrence and Methuen, and witnesses to it told the police that O'Brien was driving his car on the wrong side of the road at a high rate of speed, and that he was drunk and asleep at the wheel at the time.

HOME GARDENS AND FINANCING OF WAR

Two Speakers Before Delegates to 56th Annual Convention of Educators at Pittsburgh Urge Necessity for Thrift

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Thrift was the keynote of two addresses delivered here before the delegates to the fifty-sixth annual convention of the National Education Association on Saturday by R. H. Wilson, state superintendent of public instruction, Oklahoma City, Okla., and S. W. Straus, president of the American Society for Thrift, New York, N. Y.

They were entitled, "The War Garden Movement" and "The Patriotism of War Savings." Mr. Wilson said in part:

"As a means of financing the war through thrift, the war garden offers exceptional opportunities. The money spent for canned vegetables by people who can just as well produce these products at home may be and is being released for war service in communities where war gardens flourish. The labor, cargo space and expense of transporting these canned products from the canning factories to the consumers is saved by home production and released for war service."

Mr. Straus declared that the United States was standing in the position in which all her problems must be solved through thrift, adding that America, because of her great resources, had been the last of the nations to turn to thrift.

"The thrift of patriotism," he urged, "the thrift of sacrifice, this is the spirit of war-savings. It is the same spirit that makes glorious the heroism of the boys in the trenches of France. For patriotism is the same whether it be over there or back here.

"These things are to be among the fruits of this war. And into this order of life the universal practice of thrift must come, for thrift is the very essence of democracy itself. Thrift is upbuilding and constructive—essentials without which no true republicanism can permanently endure. These are some of the lessons we must learn from the great textbook of passing history."

HEBREW SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Formation of a permanent organization of Hebrew teachers in New England, convocation of a general convention of the Hebrew teachers in the United States, means of obtaining a more uniform curriculum in Hebrew schools and supplying an increased demand for Hebrew teachers, are subjects under discussion at the convention of Hebrew teachers of New England, which opened Sunday at the Hebrew Educational Alliance, Harold Street, Roxbury.

S. Stein presided at the opening session of the convention on Sunday, and A. Pollack presided at the evening session. Mrs. D. Sacharin-Topolinsky, a Hebrew kindergarten teacher, was the principal speaker. Others who spoke were Superintendent Horwich of the Hebrew schools of Boston, Dr. H. H. Rubinowitz of the Temple Mishkam Tefila, B. Hirsch, principal of the Hebrew School connected with the Jewish People's Institute; M. M. Tumaroff, who has charge of the school at Adath Jeshurum Synagogue; Rabbi M. Horwitz of Cambridge, and Miss Mabel Nathanson.

Abe Tumaroff, delegate of the Young Hebrew teachers, greeted the convention in the name of the Hebrew College for Teachers. B. Hirsch gave a review of the condition of Hebrew education in New England. He said that only one-fifth of the Jewish children in New England received an education, but that conditions were rapidly improving among the Hebrew teachers and the number of children receiving an education was increasing as compared with five years ago.

At this morning's session K. Walden presided. He opened the convention with a talk on "How Jewish History is to be Taught," and was followed by A. Suroski on "How Grammar is to be Taught."

Features of the afternoon session will be a lecture by M. Tumaroff on "The Philosophy Contained in the Bible," and a talk by A. Gold on "The Poetry of Prayer."

The revival of the Hebrew language was discussed as well as a renaissance of Hebrew literature, in preparation of returning to Jerusalem. The convention closes with a banquet this evening.

PERIODICALS ON NO-RETURN BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade in a recent regulation under the Defense of the Realm Regulations has forbidden, after June 24, any person to deliver to any other person in the United Kingdom or in any other country in Europe, who is engaged in the sale or distribution of newspapers, magazines, periodicals, serials, pamphlets, books, almanacs, diaries, postcards or other similar publications, and no such person in the United Kingdom shall accept or take delivery of any such published matter upon "sale or return" or upon other similar terms whereby any allowance, rebate or payment is made in respect of unsold copies, or otherwise than upon terms of payment for all copies supplied.

On and after June 24, 1918, no person engaged in the United Kingdom in the sale or distribution of such published matter as is mentioned above shall return or accept the return of, or make or accept any payment, allowance, or rebate in respect of any unsold copies of any such published matter.

Exception is made, however, in the case of copies of any such published matter which were delivered for sale or distribution before June 24, 1918; newspapers which are delivered to a distributor or retailer too late to be delivered or sold as current news; copies of any of the publications which are delivered to the purchaser so damaged as to be unsalable, or books bound in cloth, leather, or board delivered by the publisher or the owner of the copyright to a duly accredited wholesale agent for sale, provided such books have not previously left the premises of such agent for the purpose of sale or being offered for sale.

The provisions of this order shall, on and after Dec. 10, 1918, extend and apply to deliveries made to, and the acceptance of returns from, and payments, allowances, and rebates in respect of unsold copies to persons carrying on business in any dominion or country whatever.

PRESIDENT BANS EIGHT-HOUR PLAN

Mr. Wilson Vetoes Appropriation Bill Because of Amendment Increasing Workers' Day Without Providing Extra Pay

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson today vetoed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill on account of a provision increasing the hours of work for government clerks from seven to eight hours per day.

In his veto message the President said that since at the outset of the war he had called on all employees to see that there was no change in conditions unfavorable to laborers, he did not feel justified in assenting to a measure in which the United States itself makes such a change.

The message follows:

"At the outset of the war I felt it my duty to urge all employers in the United States to make a special effort to see to it that the conditions of labor were in no respect altered unfavorably to the laborers. It has been evident from the first how directly the strain of this war is to bear upon those who do the labor which underlies the whole process of mobilizing the nation, and it seemed to me at the outset, as it seems to me now, that it is of the highest importance that the advantages which have never been accorded labor before the war began, should not be subtracted from or abated.

"Having taken this position in an earnest appeal to other employers, I do not feel justified in assenting to a measure in which the United States as an employer changes the conditions of the labor of its own employees unfavorably to them, and I feel the freer to take this position because I have not learned from any quarters that the employees of the Government in the district have been slack in their labor or have demurred from doing any of the necessary additional tasks which the time and the exigency requires. On the contrary, I have learned that they have cheerfully done additional labor and have not needed the compulsion of law."

An effort to override the veto in the House was defeated, 246 to 50.

NEW BOSTON TRANSIT BOARD IS ORGANIZED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Last midnight the Boston Transit Commission terminated its existence. According to the city charter, the duties of the commission now revert to the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works and the city treasurer. Last week Mayor Peters introduced a proposal before the City Council for a new commission to consist of a chairman, to be paid $5000 a year, and two unpaid commissioners. The council, it is expected, will make it optional whether the present provision of the City Charter stand, or whether the proposal of the Mayor be accepted.

Today the Mayor, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of public works, and Thomas W. Murray, city treasurer, met and organized, with the Mayor as chairman, according to the provisions of the charter. They will act until the council passes on the Mayor's proposal.

It is intimated that the Mayor will then appoint Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston and a member of the old commission, as chairman, and that Colonel Sullivan and Mr. Murray will be retained as the other two members of the commission.

NAVY'S SHARE IN JULY 4 LAUNCHINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fourteen destroyers will be launched from United States yards on July 4. These, with a number of eagle boats, will represent the navy's share of tonnage to take the water in celebration of Independence Day.

MEMBER FORCIBLY REMOVED

LONDON, England (Monday)—Having refused to leave the House of Commons when ordered to do so by the Speaker for disorderly conduct, Noel Pemberton-Billing, member for Hertfordshire, was forcibly removed by the officials.

Early in June, Noel Pemberton-Billing was acquitted after trial on a charge of libeling Miss Maud Allan, a dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theater.

BRAZIL TO OBSERVE JULY 4

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The Brazilian Government has announced that the Fourth of July would be celebrated as a national holiday.

IDLERS ROUNDED UP BY AUTHORITIES

Work or Fight Rule Goes Into Effect in United States Today —Men in Unproductive Occupations to Be Transferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This is the day for rounding up the slacker and idler who is not contributing directly, as a soldier or sailor, or indirectly, as a productive worker, to the winning of the war. It is the duty of all persons connected with the administration of the Selective Draft Service Law to report to the nearest local Draft Board all facts which may come to their knowledge concerning registrants who are idle or who are engaged in any occupation or employment defined as unproductive.

Not only those who have no occupation are classed as "idle," but also gamblers, employees of race tracks, fortune tellers, and the like. The unproductive occupations cover a wide field. The War Department has listed 108 occupations which especially qualify a man for service in the war. A list of these "key occupations" was mailed with each questionnaire.

"Work or fight" goes into effect today unless a man can furnish a good excuse for temporary idleness or for being in unproductive occupations, such as footmen, carriage openers, serving food or drinks, attendants in the hotels, etc.

Idlers in New York

District Attorney Conducting Crusades to Enforce Anti-Loafing Law

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Between 700 and 800 men were questioned in what the district attorney described as "the first of an indefinite number of raids for the strict enforcement of the State's new anti-loafing law." In the white light district of the city between midnight and 3 a. m. today, about 150 men were subpoened to appear to give satisfactory reasons for their presence in poolrooms and similar resorts along Broadway, Eighth Avenue and intersecting streets at that period of the morning.

Not only does the State statute provide that men between the ages of 18 and 50 years must be employed at least 36 hours a week at something useful, but the federal "Work-or-fight" order, affecting men of draft age, also enables the district attorney to conduct crusades he has planned against idlers.

Anti-Loafing Law

Massachusetts Officials to Make Concerted Effort for Enforcement

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Concerted effort all over the State of Massachusetts will be made to enforce the anti-loafing law which goes into effect on July 12. The first steps toward its enforcement are being taken by Charles F. Gettemy, director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, who has the appointment of registrars in each town in the State under whom all men from the ages of 18 to 50 who are not engaged in some useful occupation must register. The police in each city and town will have charge of the enforcement of the law.

None should register but those who are not engaged in useful occupation, for by the act of registering they acknowledge that they are not engaged in such occupation, Mr. Gettemp said. Many questions regarding what constitutes a useful occupation have arisen, but in each case he had informed the persons making inquiry that they will have to satisfy the police as to whether or not they are engaged in a useful occupation or take the matter into the courts and let the court decide. Mr. Gettemy said he was not attempting to interpret the law.

The Boston police have received a copy of Govevnor McCall's proclamation and it was stated that an order would go out tonight probably, instructing the various departments as to their duty in the enforcement of the new law. No special order was issued today, it was stated, regarding the "work or fight" order of General Crowder. Just what action is contemplated was not stated. The police have been rounding up many slackers for some time, it was stated by the United States marshal and that department will take care of the enforcement of the work or fight order.

CALIFORNIAN'S CREW LANDS IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The crew of the American steamer Californian, sunk by a mine off the French coast has been landed at a French port, the Navy Department today was advised. This is the first news received of the vessel since a dispatch several days ago from Admiral Sims reported that she had struck a mine and was sinking.

The Californian was of 9125 tons register and was being used as an army supply ship.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Appointment of George W. Coleman of Boston, as director of information for the Department of Labor, was announced today by Secretary Wilson. Mr. Coleman will be associated with Roger W. Babson, chief of the division of information and education of the department. He has just returned from France and England, where he studied the Department of Labor movement.

George William Coleman has been the president and host of a series of annual sociological conferences and meetings at Sagamore Beach, Mass., since 1907. He was the originator and director of the Sunday evening Ford Hall meetings in Boston, which were begun in the spring of 1908 under the auspices of the Boston Baptist Social Union. He is a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and a director of the Massachusetts Temperance Society. He is past-president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, and the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. He belongs to the following clubs: Aldine of New York, Twentieth Century, Boston City, Boston Baptist Social Union, and the Puddingstone Club. He was a member of the Boston City Council, 1914-1917, and president of the council in 1915. He has been a publisher, business manager and editor of magazines and publicity director for the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston for several years.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL IS OPENED

Courses Have Been Arranged With Purpose of Meeting Many Demands of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard Summer School opened today with classes in some 80 courses in charge of members of the Harvard staff and scholars from other institutions. The choice of courses is varied and especially adapted to meet the war situation, in which every one wishes to do his bit, whether in the schoolroom, laboratory, in the army and navy, or in home or foreign service.

Military instruction is in charge of Maj. William F. Flynn, U. S. A., retired, officers of the French Mission and several assistants. This course will consist of six weeks of intensive training, three weeks in the barracks in Cambridge, and three weeks in camp. Military science will be treated in two courses, one for beginners, and another for men who have had previous instruction and training. Among the topics to be considered are drills in close and extended order, signaling, topography, intrenchments, instruction in the use of the bayonet and grenades, armaments, camp sanitation, aeroplane photography, and tactics and campaign of the present war.

Prof. C. H. Haskins will give courses on "The History of the Warring Countries," with special reference to France. The history of the United States will be taught by Prof. St. C. L. Sioussat of Brown University at Providence, R. I., and other instructors are Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University, and Prof. Norman S. B. Gras of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Prof. I. L. Winter will have charge of the courses in public speaking and oral English, and there will be a course in logarithms and trigonometry by Prof. G. D. Birkoff.

In addition to the instruction in the regular courses, there are to be several readings and lectures, historical excursions to Lexington and Concord, Plymouth and Salem, Mass., and to "Whittier Land" in Haverhill and Amesbury, Mass. The school will close on Aug. 10.

CONGRESS RECESS MAY BE DEFERRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hopes of beginning the summer recess of Congress before July 4 faded today when the House sent the $12,000,000,000 Army Bill to conference with instructions to the conferees to give full consideration to about 300 amendments added by the Senate. Several days probably will be required for this task, making it impossible to clear the legislative program for the recess before the end of the week.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A petition asking Majority Leader Kitchin to abandon plans for a six weeks recess was circulated among members of the House today by Representative Aswell.

Mr. Aswell pointed out that the water power bill and the authorization for taking over telegraph and telephone lines should be passed before recess is taken.

NOT GUILTY PLEA BY EUGENE V. DEBS

CLEVELAND, O.—Eugene V. Debs, who was arrested yesterday charged with violation of the Espionage Act in a speech at the Socialist State Convention, at Canton, O., June 16, pleaded not guilty to all 10 counts of the indictment today. Judge Westenhaver fixed bond at $10,000 and tentatively set the date of trial for July 30.

CONSERVATORY CLASSES

BOSTON, Mass. — Summer courses of study have opened at the New England Conservatory of Music, with instructors of the regular winter sessions in charge. The teaching force for the summer schedule includes Charles F. Dennée, Richard Stevens, George Proctor, Eustace B. Rice, Estelle M. Andrews, Floyd B. Dean, Ella Dyer, Mary Moore, Charles A. White, William M. Dunham, Stella Crane, Pearl Warmer, Eugene Gruenberg and Arthur M. Curry.

MARLBORO AUTOIST ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHBORO, Mass.—Following an automobile collision here Sunday afternoon, Leon Lacomb of Marlboro has been placed under arrest on the charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor, and Alfred Fountaine and Joseph Dufault, both of Northboro, who were in the car with Lacomb, have been arrested on charges of drunkenness.

"GARABED" SAID TO BE FAILURE

Unfavorable Report Is Submitted to Interior Department by Committee Which Tested Invention

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An unfavorable report on "Garabed," the engine which its inventor claimed would take power out of the air to run anything from an airplane to a battleship, was submitted to the Interior Department today by the committee of natural scientists which tested the invention at Boston on Saturday, with the approval of Congress.

The committee announced that it did not believe the underlying plans of the inventor, Garabed I. K. Giragossian, were sound or his devices operative, or that they could result in practical development of free energy.

Following is the report:

"We, the undersigned, who are members of the commission duly appointed in accordance with the provisions of Public Resolution No. 21, Sixty-fifth Congress, hereby certify that Mr. Garabed T. K. Giragossian showed us on Saturday, June 29, 1918, a model embodying the principles of his invention known as the 'Garabed.' We found the model was not in shape to run or to develop power. The inventor admitted that he had no working machine and that he was merely explaining principles. We do not believe its principles are sound, that his devices operate, or that they can result in the practical development or utilization of free energy.

"Witness our signatures at Boston, Mass., June 29, 1918.

"JAMES A. MOYER,
"EDWARD S. MILLER,
"N. DE KAY THOMPSON,
"EDWIN B. WILSON,
"CHARLES L. NORTON."

Just a year ago Mr. Giragossian appeared before congressional committees, and made a most profound impression with his story of a marvelous discovery which he wanted to demonstrate under government protection. His statements were vague, and nobody at the Capitol professed to understand what he was talking about; but, nevertheless, after much discussion a resolution providing for a test under the auspices of the Secretary of the Interior was passed by both Houses of Congress.

FARE INCREASES ON NORTHEASTERN

BOSTON, Mass.—The proposed increase in fares asked by the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway Company have been approved by the Public Service Commission. When recommendations for a few minor changes in the tariff have been put into effect the new fares will be operative.

Shortening of fare sections is the principal change in the new schedule. Those sections which now average four miles in length and for which 6 cents has been charged will be reduced to about two and one-half miles, with a cash fare of 5 cents. Outside of this initial fare section, zones of 1¼ miles in length will be established, calling for a payment of approximately 2 cents in each. Heretofore all cash fares have been 6 cents. A ticket rate allows riding through the initial and one outer zone, or through three zone distances, for 7½ cents. Workingmen's tickets, at 75 per cent of the cash fare, are provided for.

The proposed six cent fares on the Salisbury Beach-Salisbury Junction and the Salisbury Junction-Hampton Beach lines are approved. Excursion tickets to Hampton Beach and Canobie Lake will also be in effect in the new schedule.

The company operates in Haverhill, Lawrence, Newburyport, Mass., Nashua, N. H., and intervening communities.

BRITAIN EXPLAINS TO PERU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Great Britain has explained to Peru in a statement issued by the British minister at Lima, that the recent delivery to Chile of a number of airplanes was in accord with American principles proclaimed by President Wilson, and that the British Government had not believed the act would be misinterpreted.

MONDAY

The wise housewife has no dislike for big piles of greasy dishes. She knows how to make quick work of them with

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

Sprinkled generously into the hot, soapy dishwater it cuts off grease and dirt in a jiffy. Keeps dishes, table and silverware bright as new, without rubbing.

At All Dealers

AUSTRALIA
HONOLULU SUVA, NEW ZEALAND
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
Largest, Newest, Best-Equipped Steamers
For fares and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry. 332 Washington Street, Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

ROSES IN BLOOM AT ARBORETUM

Interesting Species Are Seen by Professor Jack's Walking Class Which Spends Some Time Among Mulberry Trees

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Many beautiful roses are still blooming in the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain. They were viewed with delight by the members of Professor Jack's walking class Saturday, and particular interest was displayed in Rose Jackii, a white Korean rose which was discovered and introduced by Professor Jack himself and named in his honor. Another interesting species was Rosa multiflora Cathayensis, an attractive rose with a history reaching back for many centuries. This rose is the wild original of plants popular not only in China but in Europe and America as well. Its offspring includes the common crimson rambler and it has been used in making other climbers.

In the collection of elders near by a cut-leaved variety was discovered by members of the class. Professor Jack said that it was simply an abnormal development like a golden leaved kind in the same collection. The elders are blooming freely and their decorative value often proves a surprise to visitors.

Some of the earlier hydrangeas were also blooming Saturday and Professor Jack pointed out the species known as aborescens and then its near neighbor the variety grandiflora which is common in American gardens. Some one in the Middle West, he said, found this latter plant growing wild and realized its value sufficiently to bring it into cultivation. It makes fine large heads of white sterile flowers, while the flowers of its parent are small and inconspicuous.

When the class first began its weekly walks in the spring the honeysuckles were coming into bloom. Saturday many of them were found covered with fruit, some blue, some yellow and some red, according to the species. These plants are almost as attractive when in fruit as when in flower. The big blue berries of Lonicera coerulea are especially handsome.

Some time was spent among the mulberry trees, which proved to be very interesting. Black fruited and white fruited kinds were found covered with berries. Even Teas weeping mulberry, often found in gardens, had some fruit. Professor Jack said that a native American mulberry, found in Southern Vermont among other places, might be developed into a tree of commercial importance, being grown for its fruit. Although not visited Saturday, an interesting Chinese mulberry is to be found on Bussey Hill in the collection of Chinese shrubs. It is called Morus acidosa, and was introduced by E. H. Wilson, the arboretum's plant hunter. Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the arboretum, speaks very highly of it, and says that it might prove of value planted in poultry yards, as the bushes never grow very tall and produce enormous quantities of fruit which hens eat eagerly.

Considerable time also was spent examining the catalpa trees, which, although past their best blooming period, were very handsome, their flowers resembling those of orchids. Emphasis was laid on the fact that Catalpa speciosa was the kind to plant for ornamental as well as for timber purposes. Sometimes Catalpa bignoides is substituted but is much less desirable. Both kinds were pointed out, among them specimens planted at the same time. The speciosas were found to be much the larger as well as the more shapely. Both are American trees, bignoides having been discovered first and considered an excellent tree until speciosa was found. Professor Jack said that all catalpas were what foresters call intolerant, meaning that they will not endure shade, consequently cannot be planted under other trees. Even when planted in groups of their own kind, the lower limbs drop off when the trees begin to crowd.

TURKISH TRADE POLICY AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—An article contributed to Der Welthandel by its Constantinople correspondent points out that since Turkey has always imported far more goods than she exported and has obtained practically no revenue from shipping, emigrants, etc., she ought to have been bankrupt long ago. That she is not is an insoluble economic riddle. In a recent speech, it continues, the Turkish Minister of Finance stated that, in order to give Turkey a balance on the credit side, it would be necessary to retain export trade under the control and management of the government for a further five or six years after the conclusion of peace.

The import of foreign goods must be restricted to the most urgently necessary commodities, and articles de luxe must be dispensed with altogether. At the same time, exporters, especially of raw materials, must dissipate the bad impression which these proposals must inevitably make on foreign countries. The Finance Minister also announced that preference would be given to imports from the Central Powers, while the dearer Turkish raw materials would be sold to powers at present hostile, especially England and France.

This is the second occasion, the Welthandel's correspondent observes, on which the Finance Minister has announced that preference will be given to imports from the Central Powers. And in conjunction with the proposal that Turkey's foreign trade should remain under government control for five years after peace is declared, the matter becomes one of greater practical importance, since the Turkish Government can exert considerable influence on the purchases of private individuals by, for example, denying them foreign bills for purchases in countries hitherto hostile.

It will not be possible, he continues, for the Central Powers to welcome the second part of the Finance Minister's proposal, namely, that Turkish raw materials are to be sold at high prices to powers now hostile, for these latter can obtain anywhere such raw materials as Turkey has to offer, with few exceptions, which are not of very great importance. On the other hand, Germany and Austria-Hungary will have to rely on Turkish raw materials, if the Entente Powers really carry out a boycott of the Central Powers. Accordingly, Djavid Pasha's recipe for insuring Turkey a credit balance will injure Germany and Austria-Hungary more than the Entente.

The reduction of imports, the writer continues, will decrease the customs revenue, and to make up for this it is proposed to increase the import duties. The customs tariff of September, 1916, has pleased no one, for in view of the increasing price of commodities and the depreciation of Turkish money it was felt that the duties were too low. The tariff of 1916 was only to be valid for three years, and the decision that the import duties were increased was announced by the Finance Minister during the discussion on the law for raising the spirit duty. Now, after one year, the duties are to be changed again, and it is very questionable whether these frequent changes of the import duties are advantageous to the Turkish commercial system.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Denison House sent its first party of children to its farm at Pembroke on Saturday. Previously only week-end groups of older folk have gone down, but now the place will be turned over to the children for two-week stays. The vacation school is to open on Friday in the Quincy School Building on Tyler Street. There will be a kindergarten and classes in sewing, embroidery and war relief work for older girls. Special attention is to be given to girls this year.

A Junior Citizenship League is being organized among the older boys of Cottage Place Neighborhood House. The nursery has been moved to Westford for the summer and campers will go down at regular intervals. The house in town will be open for sewing groups and war work; a kindergarten will be held every day except Saturday, and the library is to be open two afternoons a week. There will be many outings.

James Edward Rogers of the national War Camp Community Service is to address members of the Boston Social Union at a special meeting to be held at South End House on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

The summer kindergarten of North Bennet Street Industrial School is to open next Monday for children from 4 to 7 years of age. About 150 children can be cared for. The camp at Boxford was opened for the season yesterday.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER LAUNCHED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Another of the advanced type of torpedo boat destroyers, which was christened in honor of Rear Admiral Stephen Bleeker Luce, who served in the Civil War and was founder of the Naval War College, was launched at the Fore River shipyards here Sunday afternoon. The occasion, like all war-time launchings, was marked by little ceremony, as the launching of a war vessel at the Fore River yards is a matter of every few days. One was launched a week ago and another is scheduled for July 4. Mrs. Charlotte Luce Noyes of Newport, daughter of Admiral Luce, acted as sponsor and was attended by her brother, John D. Henley Luce, and one or two personal friends.

The Fore River and Squantum plants of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company are employing nearly 20,000 men, and the latest type of destroyers are launched in one-third the time required a few months ago, it was stated.

WOMEN'S FARM WORK OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—E. K. Eyerley, Superintendent of Farm Help in the Northwestern States, and J. W. Robson, Farm Help Specialist for the State of New York, are spending some days in Toronto and other parts of the Province of Ontario in order to get information with regard to the employment of women on the farms. The Government Farm Labor Bureau and the Resources Committee are giving the visitors the benefit of their experience since the beginning of the war.

HARBOR TO BE DREDGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The harbor at Kahului, Maui, is to be dredged this summer under the direction of the engineers' department of the army. Authorization to proceed with the work has been received, and $20,000 will be spent. Certain portions of the channel have become filled up with silt.

SUFFRAGISTS OF WARD 15

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Suffragists of Ward 15 are to hold their annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Colin V. MacDonald, 1 Heath Street, Roxbury. Two delegates with their alternates to the business meetings of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, are to be elected.

MORE WHEATLESS FOOD ADVOCATED

Massachusetts Officials Urge Reduction of Use of Wheat to the Lowest Possible Amount

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Reduce the use of wheat to the lowest possible amount during the next four or six weeks is the advice of the Massachusetts Food Administration, for during this period before the new crop is put on the market the need for conservation is most essential. Householders are compelled by the ruling to use 50 per cent of substitutes, but patriotic people are using more—some of them almost no wheat at all, it was stated. Bakers are permitted to use 33 1-3 per cent substitutes in making bread, and the reason for allowing the baker to use more wheat than the housewife is because much of the baker's bread is shipped, and unless it contains a considerable portion of wheat flour will not keep well, it was explained. The bread made at home is consumed more quickly, and for that reason a larger proportion of substitutes can be used.

In answer to the question as to whether or not permitting the baker to use more wheat flour than the householder might not cause people to patronize the bakers and thereby increase the consumption of wheat, it was stated that this might be true, but, on the other hand, the experts had shown that it was not safe to make bread for shipping with more substitutes; but if it could be shown the Food Administration at Washington that more substitutes could be used without doing injury to the bakery business no doubt a new ruling would be made. However, it is not believed by the bakery department of the Massachusetts Food Administration that people will be so unpatriotic as to try to avoid using the least possible amount of wheat.

Some of the big hotels in Boston are using no wheat at all in their baking, it was stated. The most patriotic families are cutting the amount to as low a mark as possible, and if the advice of the administration is followed will discontinue the use of wheat altogether for a few weeks. It is not working the hardship upon the American people to do without wheat that it is upon the French and Italian, as the American has been most accustomed to using substitutes. Corn was not used at all in Italy and very little in France. The French and Italians must therefore learn to use what the American people already know very well how to use.

SENATE VOTES BIG FUND FOR ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate passed the $12,000,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill on Saturday, but while awaiting the War Department's new expansion program specifically declined to direct the President to raise an army of 5,000,000, without a dissenting vote, and after a week's debate the measure appropriating $12,000,000,000, considered a record breaker, was sent to conference, so that it may be enacted today, when the appropriation will be needed. The Fortifications Bill, carrying $5,300,000,000, and the Sundry Civil Bill, carrying $3,000,000,000, also were passed. These, with the Army Appropriation Bill, make appropriations of $20,000,000,000.

Among important legislative provisions added by the Senate to the army bill, many of which the House leaders already have agreed to accept, are the following: Authorizing the President to organize volunteer Slavic and Russian legions; proposing the rank of lieutenant-general for Provost Marshal-General Crowder, in recognition of his selective draft administration; providing for training and equipping of foreign troops, designed especially for the so-called "Pan-American army"; amending the draft law to have quotas based on the number of men in Class 1, instead of on state populations; authorizing formation of a $100,000,000 corporation under the Aircraft Board; providing distinctive badges or buttons for men discharged from and rejected for military service; authorizing the President to commandeer timber and lumber and conduct timbering operations, proposed for the aircraft and shipbuilding programs; providing medals of honor and distinguished service crosses and other decorations; authorizing officers to buy their uniforms and equipment from the government at cost; providing more general officers and promotions for the medical corps.

MR. ARTHUR KITSON ON FUTURE FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST (Ireland) — Mr. Arthur Kitson, who is well known as a writer on economics and finance, recently addressed a meeting in Belfast arranged by the Linen Merchants Association. Mr. W. H. Webb, J. P., of Randalstown, presided.

Mr. Kitson chose as the subject of his address, "The Future of Industrial Finance." He contended that the war debt, which, if the war went on for another two years, would amount to about £10,000,000,000, could never be met under the old system of finance. Their method would have to be entirely altered, and the first thing to be done, he thought, was to get rid of the limiting factor of the gold currency.

The Bank Charter Act, Mr. Kitson said, had given the Bank of England enormous power over the currency of the country. According to law a person might be compelled to pay his debts in gold or in legal tender, and yet no provision was made to insure a supply of legal tender at all times equal to the demand. Those persons, therefore, who controlled the currency, Mr. Kitson said, had the rest of the community in the hollow of their hands, and by locking up the currency, or by sending it abroad, they could cause industrial stagnation, and bring great suffering upon the people.

Amongst certain international bankers, Mr. Kitson continued, there was a plot afoot to bring back the gold standard system, and to reduce the currency to what it was before the war. That policy, he declared, should be resisted by every business man in the country, because a contraction in currency depressed industry, caused unemployment, and reduced the demand for goods. The greatest evil in the financial system of Great Britain, Mr. Kitson maintained, was that it was based upon gold, which was an international monetary metal.

The law compelled the keeping of a free gold market, and thus enabled any foreigner to denude the country of its gold, and so cut off much of its credit, to the detriment of its trade. In times of great crisis, Mr. Kitson pointed out, the Bank Charter Act was always suspended. It had been practically suspended since the beginning of the war. He, therefore, saw no reason why the country should not get on very well without the act after the war. Unless the country adopted some medium of exchange other than gold, it would never be able to make those great strides in production that were hoped for after the war.

On the question of bank amalgamation, Mr. Kitson said he saw no danger in amalgamation, provided the branches of all the banks were given local control, but without such local control he thought there was very great danger. The banks, he maintained, ought to be united to the industries of the country. The ability and organizing talent of the bankers were essential to the country, but business men did not want the banker to take their credit and lend it to Germany, or some other nation, to be used against them. They wanted it to be applied exclusively for the benefit of their own industries. Mr. Kitson also touched upon the advantages of the French system of giving credit on book debts.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA AIMED AT NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an indictment returned in the Federal District Court against Max Fraudenheim, charged with promoting German propaganda among the Negroes of this city, the grand jury has described in detail the campaign carried on among American Negroes, by German agents, to bring about disloyalty, particularly on the part of those of fighting age.

It is charged that Fraudenheim is a well-educated German, and that all of his alleged overt acts were committed since the United States entered the war. The indictment describes seven cases in which he is said to have spread stories among Negroes calculated to break down their loyalty to America.

He is indicted under the Espionage Act and is liable to a sentence of 20 years on each count, in addition to a $70,000 fine. An early trial is expected.

CALIFORNIA'S WAR SAVINGS STAMP DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The war savings stamp campaign which closed here on Saturday again shows California's solid and enthusiastic support of the national cause. The week's drive in this city netted at least half a million dollars above the San Francisco quota of $10,000,000 and this surplus may be increased by several hundred thousand dollars when the thousands of pledge cards, still in the hands of collectors, shall have reached headquarters.

According to Postmaster Charles W. Fay, who has acted as director-general of the canvass, reports from outside of the city, received up to May by B. F. Schlesinger, state director for Northern California, indicate that, of the 48 counties in his district, few, if any, have failed to exceed their allotments and that the entire district has gone far beyond its quota of $40,000,000.

SUGAR RESTRICTION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — A further order has been issued by the food controller restricting the use of sugar during the year beginning June 1, 1918, by manufacturers other than makers of jam, condensed milk, and beer, to certain fixed percentages of the sugar used by them in the corresponding periods of 1915. The total quantity of sugar which may be used during the whole year ending May 31, 1919, is 25 per cent of the quantity used in 1915.

The order further provides that all persons to whom its provisions apply shall keep a register showing in respect of each quarter, commencing with the quarter beginning on June 1, 1918, the quantity of sugar in stock at the beginning of the quarter, the quantity of sugar delivered during quarter, the quantity used during the quarter in respect of each class of manufacture conducted by the manufacturer concerned, and the quantity held at the close of the quarter. The register must be produced on demand to any person authorized by the food controller or by a food control committee, together with such documents as may be necessary for checking the entries in the register. The return must be kept in a certain prescribed form. It is expedient, therefore, that every manufacturer concerned should secure a copy of the order which may be obtained from H. M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, W. C. 2, or through any stationer.

MAIL TUBES GIVE WAY TO TRUCKS

President Wilson Vetoes Bill Carrying Appropriation for Their Rental—Five Larger Cities Are Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Saturday vetoed the annual post office appropriation bill because it contained an appropriation for the pneumatic mail tube systems in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. As the failure of the bill would leave the Post Office Department unprovided for after July 1, it was immediately taken up in the House and an attempt made to pass it over the President's veto. This failed, however, by a vote of 113 to 187, 13 Democrats, mostly from New York and Boston, voting with 99 Republicans and one Socialist to pass the measure over the veto.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads at once reported a new bill, with the pneumatic tube section eliminated, and this was passed in the House and later in the Senate. There is a provision for motor trucks for the surface handling of the mails in the cities where it has heretofore been carried through the tubes from the railroad terminals to the central and branch post offices. If it is not fully adequate for the work at first, the tubes will probably continue to be operated by the companies owning them until an adjustment can be made. No increase in appropriations was made for the motor trucks in the new bill.

The President said in part in his veto message:

"I am convinced that there is no moral or legal obligation resting on the government to continue the use of these tubes by rental. At the time they were installed they may have had some value as a postal facility, but that was before the volume of mail had reached its enormous proportions and before the development of the use of motor vehicles. These developments have made the tubes practically obsolete, unnecessary, and in fact a hindrance to the efficient operation of the postal service. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1913 it was estimated that 5,373,000 letters were dispatched daily by the tubes, while in 1917 only approximately half that number were dispatched by that means. Less than 55 per cent of the letters mailed, or 5 per cent of the entire volume of mail handled with a station using the pneumatic tube service, is transported by the tubes. There seems to be an impression that if the tubes were abandoned these letters would be delayed. This is an unfounded assumption, because practically all this mail could be handled at less cost and more expeditiously by other means."

The President further said that the limited capacity of the tubes and their liability to break down were two of the reasons for their inefficiency. The tubes, when working at their best, he pointed out, performed only one step in the transmission of the mail from sender to addressee, and the advantage of the use is largely theoretical.

"When the last rent contract expired a commission was appointed," continued the veto message, "and no one who reads its report and those subsequently made by experts can help having the impression that their conclusions are sound and that the tubes ought to be abandoned. The postmasters of the cities where the tubes have been used have spoken against them."

Many civic and mercantile bodies espoused the cause of the pneumatic tubes and have been actively engaged in campaigns to secure their retention. On the other hand, there have been representations that the government was not getting the worth of its money in the service rendered by the tubes. What will have to be done now is to test the motor service and see if it can be made sufficiently effective, especially in the most congested parts of the cities through which heavy mail has to be transported, to get it to its destination without unreasonable delay.

M. L. Emerson Talks

President of Mail Tube Service Criticizes Government Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAINTREE, Mass. — Merton L. Emerson, president of the American Pneumatic Service Company, owning the mail tubes in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago and St. Louis, has issued a statement which follows, in part:

"With only 24 hours' notice, pneumatic-tube service property valued at $10,000,000 has been consigned by the government to the scrap heap.

"There are 57 double miles of tubes in the various cities, connecting 58 post offices and railroad stations. In addition to the pipes there are blowers, motors and other equipment useless for anything else but mail service.

"The pneumatic postal tubes were constructed at the request of the government by my company. The money was advanced by some 5000 stockholders, who never got anything but the interest on the money they invested.

"The President states that the increase in volume of mail and the development of motor vehicles have made the tubes practically obsolete, as evidenced by the fact that in 1913 they carried 5,370,000 letters a day and in 1915 but 2,800,000 a day; when as a matter of record the post-office figures show that the tubes carried some 25,000,000 letters a day, that at least the number mentioned by the President made connections because of the tubes which would be lost by any other method of transportation."

Mr. Emerson says also that a joint committee of the House and Senate reported to Congress on March 1 of this year that the government not only should continue the use of the tubes, but should own and operate them.

NEW COURSES AT THE GIRLS' TRADE SCHOOL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Instruction in new lines of work and new methods of food and clothing conservation for trade workers are offered by the Trade School for Girls in the summer and fall courses, to open July 7 and Sept. 4, respectively. The school is at 620 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, and is free to residents of Massachusetts who are over 14 years of age. Applications may be made to the principal, Miss Florence E. Leadbetter, or to Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education, at the State House.

Under the Smith-Hughes Bill courses are to be given in machine operating, especially for government work, and in machine repair, for women experienced in handling machines. To meet the state and city requirements of candidates for teaching positions in industrial schools, preparatory courses have been arranged for both the winter and the summer terms.

Regular courses are given in machine operating, dressmaking, millinery, catering, and related work, such as business forms, shop management, salesmanship, sketching, coloring, designing, personal care and community civics. Evening classes in these courses are open to women and girls over 16 years of age, who are employed during the day.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In view of the great demand for secretaries, a group of Simmons College seniors began today an intensive two-months course which has been arranged in order that they may graduate early next February instead of the following June. The regular summer session of the college opens next Monday. In addition to the courses for teachers of household economics and commercial subjects, and for librarians, special work of immediate interest is offered, such as emergency business courses in business practice, commercial law and typewriting; and courses in cookery and nutrition, leading to the United States Food Administration certificate. Prof. Robert M. Gay of Goucher College has been appointed professor of English, succeeding Prof. Frank E. Farley, who goes to Wesleyan.

MAINE AMUSEMENTS CLOSE

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—The order of Governor Milliken insisting on the observance of the Sunday laws at Maine shore resorts was generally obeyed here Sunday. Nearly all the entertainment places closed their doors. A few owners of merry-go-rounds and similar amusement devices started in to do business as usual in the morning, but after each of them had been arrested and taken to court three times they quit for the day.

PARIS-LONDON AIR POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Journal states that an experiment in connection with the establishment of an aerial post between Paris and London has been carried out by two aviators, Devienne and Lorgnat. They left Bezons, 7½ miles northwest of Paris, on a seaplane at 12:50 and arrived in London at 3:20 p. m. Starting back for Paris at 4:20 p. m., they accomplished the return journey in 3 hours 20 minutes.

JULY DISBURSEMENTS

BOSTON, Mass.—Interest and dividend disbursements in Boston in July will aggregate $68,303,000 compared with $75,540,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to compilations made by Frank A. Ruggles.

FREE RUSSIA IN TIME IS PREDICTED

Mme. Breshkovsky in a Letter to Miss Blackwell Says Nobody Will Believe in the Defeat of the Commonwealth Forever

BOSTON, Mass. — A letter from Catherine Breshkovsky, "the little grandmother of the Russian revolution," has just been received by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of this city. It is the first personal word heard from her in months.

Mme. Breshkovsky is now in hiding, for she is a pro-war Socialist and, therefore, opposed to the Bolsheviki. She gives no indication of her whereabouts, but, writing under date of May 12, says: "Till this hour I feel imprisoned and deprived of the pleasure of breathing fresh air. Otherwise, I would remain as strong and fresh as you knew me. My freedom, like that of my best friends, lasted for half a year only. I am so accustomed to such a situation that it would be difficult for me to believe in the reality of enjoying quietly the right to feel quite free forever.

"Our poor country is only in the first class of the institute of political science. Yet I hope that our allies will not forsake us and will aid us as they have done all these four years. As soon as we are healthy we can be of use, too, for after this terrible experience the poor peasantry will be ashamed of their foolishness and more prudent in their actions and enterprises. I see how many people are more quiet, more reasonable and hopeful. Nobody will believe in the defeat of the Commonwealth forever. On the contrary, after a lesson so cruel and so profound we expect to see the whole world on a new way of life and prosperity. Only to get the Germans disarmed and pacified.

It is possible that I am not destined to see realized all my hopes and anxieties, but nevertheless I shall leave the world with my faith in the progress of humanity, of the human soul, as strong as it was during all my life.

"If you all remain as hopeful for us as you have been until lately, I will thank my destiny and fortify my soul with the idea that we are not left by our friends at the mercy of our enemies."

BUST OF DR. ELSIE INGLIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland — A bust of Dr. Elsie Inglis by the Serbian sculptor, Ivan Mestrovic, was presented to the Scottish nation by Prince George of Serbia at the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh. Mr. Munro, the Secretary for Scotland, in acknowledging the gift said that the Serbian and Scottish peoples had many ties in common. They were united against a common foe and their friendship had been cemented and consecrated by the loving service rendered by Dr. Inglis. He paid a high tribute to the nobility of her character, speaking of her fearlessness, chivalry, energy and gerlessness.

The Serbian national anthem was sung by a number of Serbian boys who are being educated in Edinburgh.

G. A. R. LEADER DECLINES HONOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — On account of war-work activities, both personal and public, in which he has been engaged, Col. J. Payson Bradley has declined to be candidiate for the position of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, for which he was selected by the Massachusetts G. A. R. He feels that the war work in which he is engaged is growing more important each month, and must receive his undivided attention.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JUNIOR GOLFERS ARE QUALIFYING

Fifty-Two Candidates Playing on Albemarle Club Course for Title Won in 1915 and 1916 by F. J. Wright Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS JUNIOR GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Home
1914	Raymond Ouimet	Brookline
1915	F. J. Wright Jr.	Watertown
1916	F. J. Wright Jr.	Watertown
1917	No tournament.	

MEDALISTS

Year	Winner	Cards
1914	James McAndrew, Dorchester and Percy Parker, Lowell	82
1915	George Kerrigan, Brookline	76
1916	Thomas Lally, Brookline	76
1917	No tournament.	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—With 52 boys entered, play started at 8:45 this morning in the fourth annual Massachusetts junior golf championship tournament on the links of the Albemarle Golf Club. F. J. Wright Jr., of Watertown High School, who held the title in 1915 and 1916, is not competing this year as he is over the age limit of 18 years.

Conditions were favorable to low scores this morning and the course itself was in splendid condition. This course is a nine-hole one so that the players went over it twice to make their 18-hole qualifying round.

G. W. Folin of Brookline High School and N. T. Lowell of Newton High School were the first players to get away, the former turning in a card of 85 and the latter one of 81.

Philip Barry of Milton High School was the first player to better 80 for the 18 holes, and he turned in a card of 74 covering the nine-hole course in 37 each time he went around.

W. W. Burgess and R. F. Burgess, two brothers from Quincy High School, also bettered 80 when they turned in cards of 76 each. R. F. Burgess made the best round up to that time, when he did the course on his second trip in 35. Their cards follow:

PHILIP BARRY

First nine ..... 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—37
Second nine ..... 4 6 5 4 3 3 2 6 3—37—74

W. W. BURGESS

First nine ..... 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—39
Second nine ..... 5 5 4 4 4 3 5 3—37—76

R. F. BURGESS

First nine ..... 7 5 5 3 4 4 4 5 4—41
Second nine ..... 4 5 4 3 4 4 3 5 3—35—76

QUALIFYING-ROUND CARDS

	First	Sec.	Ttl.
Philip Barry, Milton H. S.	37	37	74
W. W. Burgess, Quincy H. S.	39	37	76
J. J. Mullin, Brighton H. S.	40	36	76
R. F. Burgess, Quincy H. S.	41	35	76
J. H. O'Hare, Brighton H. S.	40	36	76
G. F. Aulback, Quincy H. S.	38	39	77
G. A. Loomer, Belmont H. S.	44	43	77
C. E. Manning, Watertown H. S.	38	39	77
Daniel Sullivan, Newton T.	36	41	77
F. G. Munroe, Wentworth I.	38	40	78
H. C. Munroe, Wentworth I.	38	40	78
E. W. Wilson, Newton V. S.	41	38	79
J. A. Brown, Phillips G. S.	39	40	79
J. J. Conley, Phillips G. S.	40	39	79
Edward Fay, Phillips G. S.	41	39	80
E. E. Baker, Waltham H. S.	38	42	80
F. P. Madden, Watertown H. S.	41	39	80
Thomas Ingo, Mechanic Arts H. S.	40	40	80
N. T. Lovell, Newton H. S.	40	41	81
A. G. Alexander, Wellesley H. S.	41	40	81
John Pope, Quincy H. S.	43	38	81
C. V. Bowles, Springfield	40	42	82
H. T. Burgess, Quincy H. S.	40	42	82
W. J. Quinlan, Newton H. S.	42	41	82
W. J. Doherty, Newton H. S.	40	43	83
Durham Jones, Country Day	43	40	83
J. E. Brown, Phillips G. S.	45	39	84
Joseph Mahan, Heath G. S.	39	45	84
G. W. Folin, Brookline H. S.	43	42	85
Joseph Malley, Watertown H. S.	41	44	85
D. L. Coleman, Newton H. S.	41	44	85
Howard Bruce, Watertown H. S.	43	43	86
H. T. Lehman, Newton H. S.	46	40	86
Francis Hayes, Quincy H. S.	47	41	88
Lawrence Coleman, Newton H. S.	41	47	88
Ralph Taylor, Newton T.	42	46	88
F. E. Sheehy, Dorchester H. S.	44	44	88
F. J. Rowen, Noble & Greenough	49	45	94
L. J. Powers Jr., Springfield H. S.	40	54	94
Charles McGrady, Watertown H. S.	No card.		

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Chicago	42	18	.700	.563
New York	41	20	.672	.635
Boston	30	33	.476	.420
Philadelphia	28	32	.467	.623
Pittsburgh	28	34	.452	.345
Brooklyn	25	34	.424	.431
Cincinnati	25	35	.417	.470
St. Louis	24	37	.393	.517

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 3.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 2, New York 1.
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 6.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cincinnati 7, Chicago 0.
Cincinnati 7 Chicago 7.
St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Boston	39	28	.582	.632
New York	36	26	.581	.571
Cleveland	29	21	.557	.475
Washington	36	33	.522	.375
Chicago	30	32	.516	.661
St. Louis	31	35	.470	.404
Detroit	27	35	.435	.509
Philadelphia	22	40	.355	.358

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 2, New York 1.
Cleveland 13, Detroit 4.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 3, Washington 1.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
Detroit 10, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 2, Cleveland 0.

.300-OR-BETTER BATSMEN

AMERICAN	Ave	NATIONAL	Ave
Sister, St. L.	.351	Doyle, N. Y.	.426
Burns, Phila.	.342	Merkle, Chi.	.358
Baker, N. Y.	.336	Daubert, Brk.	.349
Shocker, St. L.	.323	Groh, Cin.	.328
Hooper, Bos.	.327	J. C. Smith, Bos.	.326
Milan, Wash.	.320	Mann, Chi.	.329
Pipp, N. Y.	.315	Kauff, N. Y.	.324
Ruth, Bos.	.314	Wickland, Bos.	.312
Cobb, Det.	.313	Heathcote, St L.	.312
Speaker, Cleve.	.308	Williams, Phila.	.311
Walker, Phila.	.305	Hollocher, Chi.	.308
Wiganse, Cleve	.303	Schmandt, Brk.	.307
McMullin, Chi.	.303	Roush, Cin.	.303
		Young, N. Y.	.301

ROBERTS WINNER OF TENNIS TITLE

Representative of Olympic Club of San Francisco Wins the Pacific Coast Championship

PACIFIC COAST TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Champion	Challenger
1889	W. H. Taylor Jr.	W. H. Taylor Jr.
1890	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. R. Yates
1891	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1892	W. H. Taylor Jr.	C. P. Hubbard
1893	T. A. Driscoll	T. A. Driscoll
1894	Samuel Hardy	Samuel Hardy
1895	Sumner Hardy	Sumner Hardy
1896	Samuel Hardy	Samuel Hardy
1897	G. F. Whitney	G. F. Whitney
1898	Sumner Hardy	Sumner Hardy
1899	G. F. Whitney	G. F. Whitney
1900	G. F. Whitney	Sumner Hardy
1901	G. F. Whitney	R. N. Whitney
1902	L. R. Freeman	L. R. Freeman
1903	A. E. Bell	A. E. Bell
1904	J. D. MacGavin	J. D. MacGavin
1905	G. J. Janes	G. J. Janes
1906	M. H. Long	M. H. Long
1907	M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1908	M. H. Long	M. H. Long
1909	G. J. Janes	G. J. Janes
1910	M. H. Long	M. H. Long
1911	M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1912	*M. E. McLoughlin.	
1913	W. M. Johnston.	
1914	W. M. Johnston.	
1915	H. L. Hahn.	
1916	W. M. Johnston.	
1917	No championship.	
1918	Roland Roberts.	

*Challenge round abandoned.

DOUBLES

1890—W. S. McGavin and J. S. Tobin.
1891—C. P. Hubbard and H. H. Haight.
1892—Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy.
1893—Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy.
1894—T. A. Driscoll and G. B. DeLong.
1895—Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy.
1896—G. F. Whitney and R. N. Whitney.
1897—Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy.
1898—Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy.
1899—Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy.
1900—G. F. Whitney and R. N. Whitney.
1901—G. F. Whitney and R. N. Whitney.
1902—L. R. Freeman and A. E. Bell.
1903—L. R. Freeman and A. E. Bell.
1904—W. Allen and G. L. Baker.
1905—S. Sinsabaugh and H. Braley.
1906—C. Foley and F. Adams.
1907—M. E. McLoughlin and G. J. Janes.
1908—M. E. McLoughlin and G. J. Janes.
1909—M. E. McLoughlin and G. J. Janes.
1910—T. C. Bundy and T. Hendrick.
1911—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1912—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1913—J. R. Strachan and C. J. Griffin.
1914—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1915—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1916—M. E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson.
1917—No championship.
1918—Mervyn Griffin and William Parker.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Roland Roberts, the representative of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, is the Pacific Coast lawn tennis champion for 1918. He won the title Sunday by defeating V. E. Breedon, 6—3, 6—4, 10—8. Except in the last set when the vanquished player displayed signs of striking one of those streaks of brilliance, which make him for the time being almost irresistible, the match was devoid of thrills, the final for once was an anti-climax to the semi-final.

In order to defeat Mervyn Griffin in the semi-finals, Roberts had to play the best tennis he has shown this year. It was a case of experience and speed on Roberts' side against the quick thinking and better all-round game of Griffin. It was anybody's match, from start to finish.

There now seems to be some doubt whether Roberts will tour the East. It is declared that the California association has no money to spare and the national tennis authorities are not expected to devote funds to such trips this year.

Griffin won the junior championship by a dazzling display of tennis from William Parker, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0. Griffin hit much harder than he generally does and literally swept his opponent from the court in game after game by a succession of brilliant base-line drives perfectly placed.

Miss Anita Myers won the women's coast title for the first time in her career. She experienced unexpected difficulty in disposing of Mrs. Ellis, whose aggression at the net and good ideas regarding placement gained her the first set. The score, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, tells the story of the game.

Miss Helen Baker, whose appearance in this tournament has entailed the surrender of two titles, won the mixed doubles in company with Howard Kinsey, the younger of a pair of brothers who are regarded as most promising championship material. Their defeat of Mrs. J. C. Cushing and Bowie Detrick provoked considerable surprise.

The final in the women's doubles produced a complete reversal of previous form. Playing the best game in her career, especially at the net, Miss Carmen Tarilton, assisted by some steady baseline play by Mrs. J. C. Cushing, defeated the holders of the championships, Miss Helen Baker and Miss Anita Myers, 6—4, 6—0. Miss Tarilton smashed brilliantly.

Twilight tennis was staged with success by the four players in the final for the junior doubles. William Parker and Howard Kinsey eventually defeated Mervyn Griffin and Wilton Smith, 9—11, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

This year was the first time that a Pacific Coast championship has been offered to the young girl players and some excellent tennis was yielded. Miss Johanna Gunzberg defeated Miss Helen Newman in the closing match by showing a style of play that would be considered excellent on the part of adults in most tournaments.

SECRETARY TO MR. BAKER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker today announced the appointment of Stanley King of Boston as his private secretary. Since September, Mr. King has been special assistant to the secretary. He succeeds Ralph Hayes, who has resigned to join the army.

EASTERN TEAMS GO WEST FRIDAY

New York Will Have to Battle Hard in Order to Keep Up Around the Top in the National League Standing

SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Brooklyn at Boston; Philadelphia at New York.
Tuesday—Brooklyn at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at St. Louis; Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston; Brooklyn at New York; Chicago at St. Louis; Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Thursday—Philadelphia at Boston; Brooklyn at New York; Chicago at St. Louis; Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Friday—New York at Pittsburgh; Chicago at St. Louis.
Saturday—Boston at Pittsburgh; New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Sunday—New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — The first four days of the current week find the eastern clubs closing up their intercity games with each other, and Friday will find all but the New York Giants devoting the day in traveling westward to start their second invasion of that circuit in the National League baseball championship race of 1918. The New York club, as it plays in Pittsburgh, will have a game with the team representing that city on Forbes Field this afternoon.

This is expected to be a very important week in the history of this organization, as well as all professional baseball circuits, as it is expected that a definite ruling will be made regarding the professional baseball player's relationship to the "work-or-fight" rule which goes into effect today.

New York and Chicago now appear to be in a duel for first place honors with Boston and Philadelphia quite a bit behind and hardly entitled to claim a chance to take either first or second place in the standing. There was a time a week or so ago when it looked as if the Braves might make things interesting for the leaders, but the showing against New York and the coming loss of Rehg, Powell and Kelly would seem to eliminate the team and give Manager Stallings about all he can do to keep in third place.

As Chicago is soon to enter on a long at home, while the Giants will be playing on foreign grounds, Manager Mitchell appears to be in a very satisfactory position and should have little difficulty in keeping his club at the top of the standing during the next month at least. The Giants have not been at all successful against the western teams, so that it will not be surprising if the present margin between first and second place is increased a little while the eastern teams are in the West.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are continuing to hold their own with the other teams and they may improve their present percentage within the next two weeks. The latter has lost a whole lot of games by narrow margins and Pitcher Cooper has been especially unfortunate in losing games in which he out-pitched his rival. This is a condition which is not apt to last throughout the season, and with an even break in the fortunes of the game, Pittsburgh is sure to make a great battle for a first-division position.

The work of the Cincinnati team has been very disappointing to the followers of the club. Manager Mathewson did finely with the team last year and as he kept a large number of his players this spring, it was believed that he would be a serious contender for one of the first three places in the standing; but it looks as if he would have all that he wants to do to keep out of last place. As the rest of the clubs in the league do not appear to be any stronger than they were in 1917, it must be that the Reds have fallen off greatly in their work this summer.

St. Louis is not making the showing expected of it when it was announced that John Hendricks was going to manage the team this year. It must be acknowledged that the team has not been able to get good players to take the places of some of the men who have gone into war work, but even the loss of those men can hardly be put forward as offsetting the showing which has been made by the team up to the present time.

The stand taken by President J. K. Tener that the league would play out its season even though the players of draft age were ordered to take other occupations is a most commendable one and should entitle the league and its clubs to the support of the general public. There is a call for entertainment for the men in the army and navy of the United States as well as for the civilian public and baseball furnishes the most popular of the outdoor amusements and should be maintained so long as it serves in any way to help win the war.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Bridgeport	30	6	.833
New London	26	9	.743
Providence	22	14	.611
New Haven	18	18	.545
Hartford	17	15	.531
Springfield	14	21	.400
Waterbury	7	28	.200
Worcester	5	31	.139

RESULTS SATURDAY

Bridgeport 12, Hartford 2.
Hartford 4, Bridgeport 1.
New Haven 7, Providence 1.
Providence 8, New Haven 4.
Waterbury 3, Springfield 1.
New London 15, Worcester 4.
New London 5, Worcester 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Bridgeport 2, Springfield 0.
New Haven 8, Worcester 1.
Hartford 7, Waterbury 3.

TWILIGHT BASEBALL AT BRAVES FIELD

BOSTON, Mass.—Twilight baseball will be given its first test in major league circles this evening when the Boston and Brooklyn National League baseball clubs meet at Braves Field at 6 o'clock this evening in the game originally scheduled for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

NAVY REGATTA IS BIG SUCCESS

Thousands View Aquatic Events From Esplanade and Riverway — Races Closely Contested

BOSTON, Mass.—All of the events of the Navy Day program, held in the Charles River Basin, Saturday, were run off in good order, the affair being well handled. Nearly 100 entries were received for the swimming events which were started from the public landing, while the various boat races caused considerable excitement among the thousands of spectators who lined the Esplanade and Riverway in front of the Technology buildings.

The feature event of the afternoon was easily the wherry race for women yeomen. This contest was won by Miss Mary Nagle's headquarters crew, but was closely pressed for first place by another headquarters' crew, coxswained by Miss Jean Maynard. Hingham's crew captured the whale-boat race, the starting point for which was opposite the end of Hereford Street, and there were eight entrants. Fifteen of the 19 entries in the cutter race finished, the Radio School winning this event. The four crews not finishing were disqualified for going outside the course.

There were 50 entrants in the 50-yard swim for men, and 10 heats were required to decide the winner. A. E. Church was the speediest swimmer, and crossed the line nearly 10 yards in advance of Tomlinson from M. I. T.

The relay race was an exciting event. There were eight teams, First Radio school team, comprising A. W. Kostmayer, J. J. Blee, J. O. Thomas and R. A. Wetzler, was the winner after a hard race with the U. S. S. St. Louis, comprising J. Gilman, H. K. Cham, R. N. Boyd and A. P. Gomes. Second Radio schol team was third. The summary:

50-YARD RACE FOR MEN

Won by A. E. Church; Tomlinson, second; J. Gilman, third. Time, 28⅘s.

50-YARD NOVICE RACE

Won by A. P. Gomes; E. S. Leavenworth, second; F. E. Fennessy, third. Time, 31⅘s.

50-YARD RACE FOR WOMEN

Won by Rose Doherty, Little Building; Beatrice Manson, Little Building, second; Helen McCormack, Little Building, third. Time, 1m 10s.

800-Yard Race for Men—Won by Leo Handy, Bumkin Island; H. W. Rogers, Marine Aviation, second; J. C. Miron, Naval Reserve Aviation, third. Time—10m. 45s.

Fancy Diving for Men—Won by A. E. Church, Radio School; Walter Pendergast, Little Building, second; L. M. Woodslayer, Radio School, third.

Fancy Diving for Women—Won by Beatrice Manson, Little Building; Rose Doherty, Little Building, second.

Relay Race—Won by first Radio School team; first U. S. S. St. Louis team, second; second Radio School team, third. Time—1m. 57 4-5s.

WHERRY RACE

Won by Headquarters No. 1 (Eileen Keller, starboard stroke; Helen Barr, port stroke; Capt. Mary Nagle, starboard bow; Margaret LeCour, port bow; Gertrude McCormack, coxswain); Headquarters No. 2 (Ella Speare, starboard stroke; Mary Warner, port stroke; Helen Jacobsen, starboard bow; Eunice Douglass, port bow; Jean Maynard, coxswain), second; Navy Yard (Isabelle McEachern, starboard stroke; Eunice Smith, port stroke; Jessie Whitehead, starboard bow; Mollie Dundon, port bow; Benetia Whitehead coxswain), third.

WHALEBOAT RACE

Won by Hingham (Ralph Rockwell, bow; W. J. Starman, 2; James Conlin, 3; Everett Tinker, 4; Frank Allen, stroke; E. A. Foster, coxswain; U. S. S. Philip (W. J. Mitchell, bow; B. Sprodich, 2; F. Quinleven, 3; M. Hanley, 4; H. Mancofsky, stroke; E. A. Morin, coxswain), second.

CUTTER RACE

Won by Radio School; Hingham, second; Deer Island, third.

MRS. ADELAIDE YAGER WINS SINGLES TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Adelaide Yager won the women's Great Plains singles lawn tennis championship of 1918 here Sunday by defeating Miss Evelyn Seaver in the final round, 6—1, 6—3. Mrs. Yager played brilliantly, giving a splendid exhibition of hard driving, while Miss Seaver was a bit unsteady in her playing.

The doubles match furnished the feature playing of the day and Mrs. R. S. Peer and Miss Marguerite Chesney won the title by defeating Mrs. Yager and Miss Lyle Hayes, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. Adelaide Yager defeated Miss Evelyn Seaver, 6—1, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. R. S. Peer and Miss Marguerite Chesney defeated Mrs. Adelaide Yager and Miss Lyle Hayes, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

BRIDGEPORT PLAYERS LEAVE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Bridgeport baseball team sustained a loss Sunday night, when four members who helped the club to its present position in the race for the Eastern League pennant deserted the team following the day's game with Springfield. The players who left are Pitcher Ferguson, Leftfielder Henry Brackett, Centerfielder Gene Martin and Shortstop George Braun. It is said that Brackett is returning to his home in Minnesota to engage in state highway work, while Ferguson, Martin and Braun have accepted positions at the Bethlehem Steel plant in Pittsburgh.

SECOND INVASION STARTS THIS WEEK

Cleveland Must Now Uphold the Honors of the Western Circuit of the American League in the East Beginning Next Saturday

SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK

Monday—New York at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Chicago; Detroit at Cleveland.
Tuesday—Boston at Washington; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago; St. Louis at Cleveland.
Wednesday—Boston at Philadelphia; New York at Washington; Detroit at Chicago; St. Louis at Cleveland.
Thursday—Boston at Philadelphia; New York at Washington; Detroit at Chicago; St. Louis at Cleveland.
Friday—Boston at Philadelphia; New York at Washington.
Saturday—Cleveland at Boston; Chicago at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Washington.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The second invasion of the eastern circuit of the American Baseball League for the season of 1918 is due to start this week Saturday, and unless there is a decided change during the next three or four days, the Clevelanl club will be called upon to uphold the honors of the West on this swing around the eastern circuit, as the Chicago White Sox, who won the world pennant last fall, are now so seriously handicapped by the loss of players that it is hardly reasonable to expect them to keep up with the pace which is being set by the New York Highlanders and the Boston Red Sox.

When Outfielder Jackson decided to leave the White Sox and take a position in a shipbuilding plant, it was believed that the club would be seriously handicapped in its battle for the pennant, and when to this was added the enlisting of Pitcher Urban Faber, the star of the Chicago pitching staff, and the going over of Pitcher Williams and Catcher Lynn to the shipbuilding industry, it became pretty certain that the White Sox could not keep up in the race, so that their present position comes as no surprise to the followers of the league. Without these losses there is no doubt but what the club would be up around the top.

New York, Boston and Cleveland have been quite fortunate in keeping their men together since the season started, and these three clubs now appear to be pretty evenly matched. New York has a very powerful batting lineup and a fairly good pitching staff, while Cleveland appears to be slightly less powerful at bat and a little better in the box, with Boston best in pitching.

The work of the Washington team of late has been a feature of the league. Walter Johnson has played an important part in this showing, and if Manager Griffith can only get Pitcher Harper and Pitcher Ayer in shape to give his star boxman the requisite support the Senators may yet spring the surprise of the year and capture a permanent place in the first division. The rest of the team is playing good ball in the field and is doing some fair batting.

The work of James Burke as manager of the St. Louis club is now attracting considerable attention in this circuit. While he is new as a manager of baseball clubs to the present generation of fans, he is not without experience in this line, and his work as assistant to Manager Jennings at Detroit and later to Manager Jones of St. Louis will help him in his present work. That St. Louis has not made a better showing in this league has been somewhat of a mystery, as the team seemed to have the material for a first-division club, but could not get the results expected. Under Burke, it may make a more satisfactory showing.

Philadelphia has not been doing very well of late, while Detroit has noted some improvement. It looks now as if the Athletics would have to be satisfied with again occupying last place in the standing, and Detroit will do exceptionally well if it gets above its present station.

MACKIE AND WALKER WIN IN GOLF MATCH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Isaac Mackie, the home professional, and Cyril Walker of the Shackamaxon Country Club, Westfield, N. J., defeated J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair, and Max Marston, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., Sunday, by 1 up, in a match that was carried two extra holes at the Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J.

The meeting was for the benefit of the Red Cross and more than $300 was raised. Another Red Cross match was decided on the links of the Norwood Golf Club at Long Branch, N. J. In this affair Gilbert Nicholls and Wilfrid Reid defeated Patrick Doyle and James Donaldson, 5 and 4. Something like $2000 was raised.

JULIETTE CLUB CLOSES YEAR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Juliette Club of the Boston Y. M. C. A. has closed its year by packing in duplicate two boxes to be sent by different routes to Juliette Seignobos, a French child the club has adopted. This little girl is too big for the one dress she has had since the war began and the club has undertaken to supply her with all that is needful in the line of clothes.

BRAVES FIELD
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TUESDAY AT 3:15
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HALL CAPTURES TENNIS SINGLES

Middle States Men's Cup Is Won by the Holder of the Trophy in 1911 in Three Straight Sets

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. M. Hall, holder of the title in 1911, is again Middle States lawn-tennis singles champion, following his victory over T. R. Pell, the 1917 hold-over champion, in the challenge round on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J., Saturday, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0.

The match proved to be unexpectedly easy for the winner. He played fine tennis, and as Pell was not up to his best form, due largely to a lack of practice, Hall made it a rather one-sided affair Pell took the first two games of the match, but after that he was clearly outclassed.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and E. A. Clark defeated Seiichiro Kashio and A. H. Behr in the final of the doubles. The score was 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 8—6.

Mrs. Stuart Green was the winner of the women's singles title by defeating Miss Natalie Browning in the final round, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0. The match was hard fought with Mrs. Green playing the steadier game of the two.

The women's doubles title was won by Mrs. Green and Miss Browning who defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner in the final round in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3. Mrs. Green and Miss Browning gave a fine exhibition of doubles play, passing cleverly and driving the ball straight down the center of the court between their two opponents for sure points. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Challenge Round

W. M. Hall, challenger, defeated T. R. Pell, holder, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. Stuart Green defeated Miss Natalie Browning, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. Stuart Green and Miss Natalie Browning defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

Allen Behr and Seiichiro Kashio defeated Gerald Emerson and Harold Taylor, 6—3, 7—5.

Final Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum and E. A. Clark defeated A. H. Behr and Seiichiro Kashio, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 8—6.

ATHLETIC NOTES

F. A. Gage of the Inwood Walking Club of New York City, has been elected president of the American Walkers Association.

H. S. White of Waterbury, Conn., won the Connecticut state golf championship title of 1918 at New Haven, Saturday, by defeating R. D. Sanford of Litchfield, 1 up in the final round.

J. H. Steinkempf and Henry Bassford won the doubles lawn tennis championship of Long Island, Saturday, by defeating A. B. Duncan and Dr. J. H. Morganthaler in the final round, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby, amateurs, defeated Ernest Killack and John Hobens, professionals, in a golf foursome on the links of the Weeburn Golf Club, Stamford, Conn., Saturday, 4 and 3. Kirkby had the best individual card for the 36 holes, doing it in 148.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion, won the women's lawn tennis singles championship of Western Pennsylvania Saturday by defeating Mrs. G. W. Wightman in the final round, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. Wightman and C. S. Garland Jr., won the mixed doubles by defeating Miss Bjurstedt and W. S. McElroy, 8—6, 6—2. W. T. Tilden Jr., of Philadelphia, won the men's singles by defeating C. S. Garland Jr.

SPENCER WINS FROM KRAMER AND OTHERS

NEWARK, N. J.—Arthur Spencer of Toronto won the one-mile championship bicycle race at the Velodrome Sunday. Spencer led F. L. Kramer, Robert Spears and Alfred Grenda to the wire.

Spears retains first place in the competition for the professional championship, with Kramer second. The standing is as follows: Robert Spears, 15 points; F. L. Kramer, 11; Arthur Spencer, 10; Reginald McNamara, 3; Francesco Verri, 2; William Spencer, Edward Madden and Alfred Grenda, 1 each.

Although only getting third place in the championship race, Spears won the five-mile open.

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NATIONAL TENNIS TITLE PLAY STARTS

Annual Tournament Opens in Chicago With Men's Singles Matches Saturday — W. T. Hayes Defeats L. E. Murphy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Matches in men's singles launched the United States national clay-court lawn tennis championship tournament of 1918 at the South Side Tennis Club, the principals in the play of the opening day Saturday being mainly Chicagoans. Matches had been scheduled for Sunday, but were postponed by the committee until today.

W. T. Hayes, national clay-court champion of 1911, started his career in the present tourney by defeating L. E. Murphy and allowing the latter only one game. R. H. Burdick, who with Hayes shared the western sectional doubles title twice, also started by an easy victory. A. L. Green Jr., former University of Chicago captain, and D. T. Ward, who was prominent in tournament play in St. Louis, won the hardest matches.

In an exhibition doubles match Sunday Hayes and Burdick defeated J. B. Adoue Jr, and G. S. Wright, both of Dallas, Tex., in a finely played contest, 6—3, 8—6. Last summer Adoue won the Southwestern sectional tournament, and Wright was one of the doubles champions.

On Wednesday sessions of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association executive committee will be held at the South Side Tennis Club, the object being to work out a system to equalize the voting power of different sections of the country. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

D. W. Westervelt, Chicago, defeated H. A. Boissart, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.
V. J. Huntington, Chicago, defeated D. E. Kissman, Chicago, 10—8, 2—6, 7—5.
Albert Wallerstein, Chicago, defeated J. E. Mills, Chicago, 6—0, 6—3.
R. H. Browne, Chicago, defeated H. S. Knox, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.
Roy Turvey, Evanston, defeated A. G. Wicker, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.
A. W. Degener, Chicago, defeated A. H. Frampeim, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.
I. W. Hadsell, Chicago, defeated J. B. Holmes, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.
A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, defeated L. R. Hayes, Chicago, 6—2, 9—11, 6—0.
A. Frankenstein, Chicago, defeated C. V. Zeller, Chicago, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.
D. T. Ward, St. Louis, defeated E. M. McBride, Chicago, 6—3, 7—9, 6—0.
R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated A. L. Green Sr., Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.
W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated L. E. Murphy, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.
E. E. Wiley, Chicago, defeated J. H. Riddle, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.
W. S. Salt, Chicago, defeated N. B. Engle, Chicago, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.
E. D. Wilson, Chicago, defeated F. H. Gill, Chicago, 6—1, 6—4.

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THE NORTHERN SKY FOR JULY

The total solar eclipse of the past month illustrates the uncertainty due to the weather attending eclipse observations. The most careful study of climatic conditions prior to selecting stations for observation may be of no avail. In the present instance, the eclipse parties, though troubled more or less by clouds, were able for the most part to obtain valuable photographs. At various points the sky seems to have been covered with broken clouds, which admitted shafts of sunlight through the rifts. Prof. Elihu Thomson at Steamboat Springs, Colo., during the preliminary partial phase, chased the patch of sunlight in an automobile until just before totality he obtained a good position and with a portable instrument observed the eclipse free from cloud. It is too early to know what are the results from the various observations of the different parties. In some cases the plates have not yet been developed, and in all cases time will be required before measures can be made and adequately discussed.

The eclipse itself has been cast into shadow by the importance of the Nova or new star, discovered during the succeeding night of June 8-9. Reference has been made to this in the issue of June 15. A new star appeals to the imagination. Where is it? Can it be seen? What is it? Is it really a new star or an old one in conflagration? What has happened? All these questions and many more present themselves. In the early evening the Nova will be found in the east at the right of Altair but higher above the horizon. The position with respect to the surrounding stars is shown on the map. It is no longer the conspicuous object that it was the night after discovery, when it outshone all the other stars. It is now, after the manner of new stars, fading away and at date of writing is about the third magnitude. Probably in a short time it will become invisible to the naked eye.

A nova is not to be regarded as a new creation. A match nearly or quite invisible in the dark becomes manifest when it has been ignited by friction. So a nova arises from a dark or nearly dark body becoming suddenly luminous. Usually no star is found to have previously occupied a nova's position, but this particular nova is the outburst of a faint star. Whether the cause is an explosion or a collision is not settled. From several points of view the latter theory seems more plausible. Whatever may be the occasion, the result is sudden and awful. Violent changes are shown not only by the tremendous increase of light and its subsequent waning, but by the color and the spectrum. Nova Aquilæ No. 3, as it is called, was blue at first; it is now red. Its spectrum is exhibiting the changes usual to new stars. Photographs taken on Saturday and Sunday nights, June 8 and 9, showed narrow hydrogen lines on a nearly continuous spectrum. The first plates taken on Monday by Mr. Parkhurst of the Yerkes Observatory showed a great change—not unexpected—to the typical nova spectrum. This consists of much detail and has bright lines due to outbursts of glowing gas. The spectrum now, as seen visually without attempting to give it breadth, is very beautiful, looking like brilliantly colored beads threaded on a shimmering strand of light. The change to a bright-line spectrum having occurred during daylight of Monday, June 10, it will be seen that there is need of some method of continuous watching of a nova. A chain of observers stationed at intervals about the globe would solve the problem.

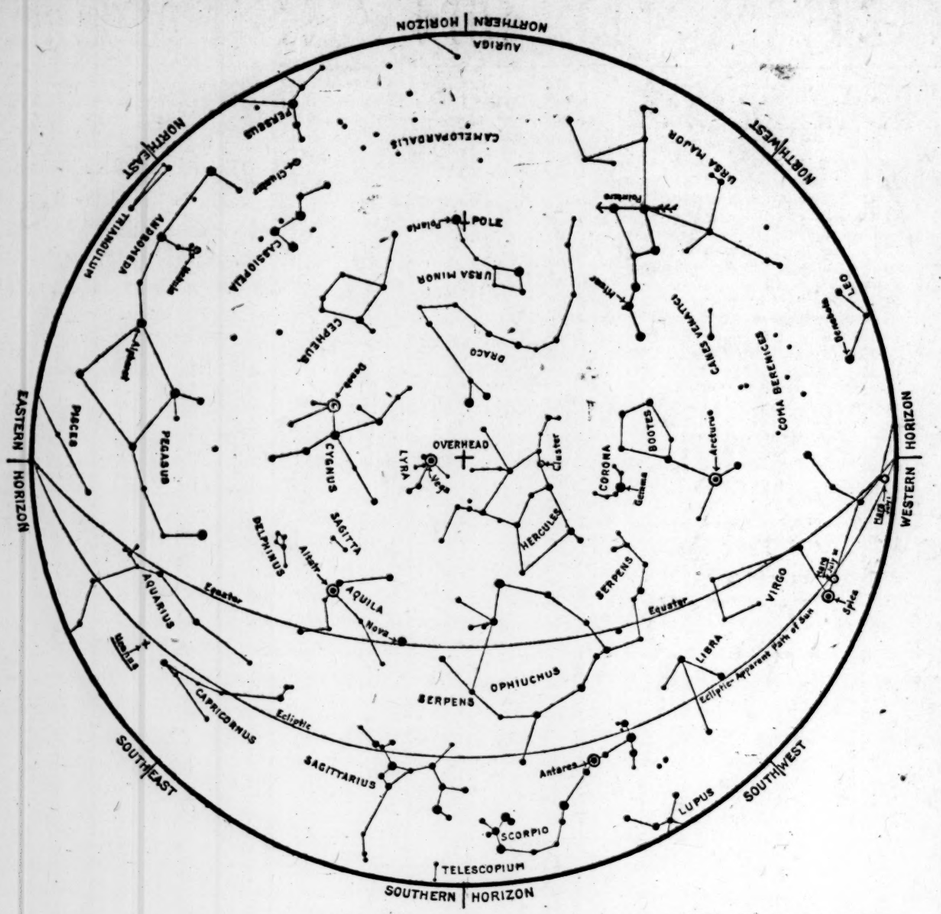
The first American discoverer of the Nova appears to be Mr. E. L. Gould of East Orange, N. J., who noticed it Saturday evening at 9:50 summer time. The independent discovery of this nova by so many persons shows the fruitfulness of eye observations. Dr. Anderson of Edinburgh, the discoverer of two novas, one of which was the brilliant Nova of 1901, was accustomed to make diligent search of the heavens without instrumental aid. He describes himself as an "Astrophil" rather than as an astronomer, for he said, "I love the stars, and whenever they are shining I must be looking." Although we may not discover a new star by scanning the sky, yet we may nevertheless become "Astrophils," lovers of the stars.

The map shows Leo and Virgo low in the west. Above them are Coma Berenices, Boötes, and the Northern Crown (Corona). Arcturus in Boötes is midway between the zenith and the horizon. Of this beautiful golden star, Whitman writes:

> Star of resplendent front, thy glorious eye
> Shines on me still from out yon clouded sky.

Arcturus is one of the giant stars, being estimated to have a mass several hundred times that of the sun. In brightness its only rival in the sky at present is Vega, which is almost exactly in the zenith. Hercules is overhead while southward we see Ophiuchus, Scorpio and Sagittarius. The Northern Cross found in Cygnus is a beautiful configuration east of Vega. On the right of Cygnus we find the Arrow (Sagitta), Delphinus, popularly called Job's Coffin, and Aquila, the home of the new star. In the southeast and east Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces are advancing in the train of zodiacal constellations. Along the eastern and northeastern horizon the constellations of Pegasus and Andromeda stretch at length. Draco is above the pole, the inconspicuous Camelopardalis lies below. Ursa Major is in the northwest, while Cassiopeia is in the northeastern sky. Six first-magnitude stars are now visible.

The planet Saturn is still visible, setting about an hour after the sun until beyond the middle of the month. Mercury is in conjunction with Saturn on July 17, passing northward or at the right of Saturn as seen on the western horizon. At the time of nearest approach they will be nearer together than the apparent diameter of the moon. Both planets will be south of the sun, and therefore difficult to see. Mars is in the western sky as indicated on the map. It is rapidly approaching Spica, which it will pass early in August. Uranus is coming into better position but is so inconspicuous as to present little of interest. The other planets are either too near the sun for observation or visible only in the morning hours. Venus as morning star rises north of the sun and about two hours earlier. It is a most brilliant object, and will repay one for rising early enough to view its splendor. It is now about five times as bright as Sirius, the brightest of all the stars. Venus will be in conjunction with Jupiter on July 27, passing southward of Jupiter by a little more than the diameter of the moon.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The July evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on July 7 at 11 p. m., July 23 at 10 p. m., Aug. 7 at 9 p. m., and Aug. 22 at 8 p. m. These are local times; for "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

PETITION OF WOMEN WORKERS OF ULSTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland — Protestant women workers in Ulster County are circulating the following petition:

To the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, Prime Minister.

The Ulster Women Workers' Resolution:

We, the Protestant Women Workers of Ulster, realizing that the first duty of women citizens in this great crisis is to defeat pro-Germanism and Bolshevism on the home front, strongly urge the British Government not to endanger the safety of our Empire by allowing all or any part of Ireland to have Home Rule.

Such action on the part of the government would be nothing short of treachery in view of the grave German peril and German designs upon Ireland as a German naval base.

The action of the Irish Catholic hierarchy, the Dillonites, and the O'Brienites in joining hands with the Sinn Feiners comes as a timely warning which no true patriot can disregard.

Our husbands, brothers, and sweethearts are, with a sublime courage, defending us from the savagery of the enemy, and we, the Protestant Women Workers of Ulster, would be betraying a great trust if we remained silent any longer, believing, as we do, that "Union is strength," and that "United we stand; divided we fall."

KING OF NORWAY'S GRATITUDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade have received through the Norwegian Consul-General, a piece of plate which has been awarded by the King of Norway to the Rev. Thomas Jones C. C. of Ballyferriter, County Kerry, in recognition of his services in assisting to rescue eight members of the crew of the Norwegian bark Carmanian, at Ballinabuck in April, 1916. The King of Norway has also awarded the sum of £3 each to Patrick Lynch, Patrick Connor, and Patrick James Connor for their services on the occasion.

STEAMER FARE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Allan, American, Anchor, Donaldson, Atlantic, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Dominion, Leyland and White Star shipping companies have recently circularized shipping agents in England and Scotland to the effect that the following increases are to be charged on the minimum passenger rates in operation previous to August, 1914, to and from the United States and Canada: First class, £12; second class £7; third class, £5.

INVENTION BOARD AND WAR DEVICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—We once knew a regimental doctor who claimed to have solved the problem of shell-proof dugouts. By means of an ingenius arrangement of springs he hoped to stop a shell in its flight, and was firmly convinced that the idea was worth a fortune.

He was a man of ideas. Ideas flowed into his mind as water flows into the trenches in winter time, and he was never tired of discussing them. He had long hair and small bright eyes . . . but he was a kindly man and we liked him despite his eccentricities. In a little notebook which he carried, he memorized his wonders, and when business was slack in the trenches he would add to them, elaborate them, and finally commit them to the tender mercies of the Army Invention Board.

He knew how to take vast quantities of bombs round the trenches on a single bicycle wheel. He could show how 200 pounds could be carried without any exertion by every man who went up into the firing line, and he was busy on a machine gun emplacement which collapsed into the earth whenever a shell came near it.

We also knew a sapper of considerable intelligence who had been a member of the Army Invention Board and whose duty it was to meet men like the doctor and politely tell them the real value of their ideas. Naturally there is often a coolness between the inventor and the Invention Board, but that is only to be expected when a man thinks he has made the discovery of the century, and is told that it was invented by the Greeks 2000 years ago.

The civilian element which has come into the army since the war began, has made the adoption of new inventions a very much easier matter than it was before, because there is less conservatism in accepting them, and now it is safe to say that very few ideas of any value go by without a trial.

Trench fighting has called forth a great deal of ingenuity, and yet it is strange how few revolutionary inventions have come to the fore. In some things the Germans have followed us, in others we have followed the Germans, but of great inventions for trench fighting there are remarkably few.

It is said that everything moves in a cycle, and to a certain extent that may be true, even with regard to military inventions. A distinguished officer whose approval was necessary before a new pattern of clothing or equipment could be adopted was once asked to give his sanction to the adoption of a new artillery saddle. All the G. O. C.'s were unanimous in their verdict as to its excellence, and all no doubt imagined that they were giving their approval to a pattern which was entirely unique.

The distinguished general could not persuade himself that a change was necessary, and argued at some length with the staff officer who was dealing with the question.

"You will have no peace," said he, "until you have given your sanction to the change. Here," he said, turning over a file of faded papers, "is almost the identical pattern which you are asked to consider and which was discarded about 40 years ago. These patterns follow one another in regular succession and vary extraordinarily little in design."

We are all familiar with the uniforms of our grandfather's time. The double-breasted frock coat, peaked cap, and overalls of the '40s; the sash round the waist with the tassel hanging down; and a dozen other little peculiarities; but we may have forgotten that this identical dress was brought back after the South African war, and is still a figure in the army dress regulations.

The grenade, the platoon, the mortar, have returned in a cycle of years; even the Roman catapult nearly succeeded in making good its claim for trench fighting, and in some parts of the line it even managed for a time to take its place in the trenches.

With what pride an inventor will present an idea which may have been filed in the archives of Babylon, or still slumbers in the dust of Egypt, and he is quite confident that it has never before seen the light of day.

PATRIOTIC PLEDGE OF ONTARIO INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

COLLINGWOOD, Ont.—At the triennial meeting of the Grand Council of Indians of Ontario at the Christian Islands Reservation in Georgian Bay, 21 bands met to discuss matters of importance to the various tribes. With regard to the government war fund, it was decided that each reserve should place portions of its annuities at the disposal of the government, though it was pointed out that many Indians had already contributed half of their annual grants for patriotic purposes. The chiefs also declared that they would forward the greater production campaign this summer in every way possible.

LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessaries of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

Milk statistics do not bear out the statement of some of the food administrators in New England that the farmer is receiving only a third more for his milk than he did eight years ago. On the contrary they show that he is receiving nearly three times what he obtained less than eight years ago.

It is quite true that the price of feed, labor and other of the numerous items which enter into the cost of producing milk have advanced sharply, and some of them like grain have nearly tripled in price since 1910.

According to the milk prices on file with the New England Regional Milk Commission the average farmer in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont, where the great part of the milk consumed in Boston is produced, received 2.42 cents a quart for his milk in January, 1910. Since then the rates to the producer have risen steadily until on Jan. 1, 1918, the farmer obtained 7.18 cents a quart at the country station, an advance in about eight years of 196 per cent. In 1917 the milk producer received no less than five different increases in his milk rates, and the concessions advanced the price at the country station from 4.82 cents a quart in January to 6.70 cents in October, an increase of more than 40 per cent in nine months. Then came the advance of another half a cent in January, 1918.

The price of 7.18 cents a quart to the farmer continued until April, when the milk commission reduced it half a cent, followed by a quarter-of-a-cent drop on May 1, and another quarter-of-a-cent decline on June 1, so that the farmer at the present time is getting a full cent less than he received three months ago. It is expected, however, that the milk commission will restore the January rate of 7.18 cents a quart to the farmer before the close of the present summer, and perhaps increase it.

There are few farm products which show so great an increase in price as milk.

SWITZERLAND AND RUMANIAN TRADE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland — Writing on the peace with Rumania, the Swiss Export Review enters a vigorous protest against the way in which the Central Powers have arbitrarily monopolized the foreign trade of Rumania, to the exclusion of Switzerland and all other countries, and demands that the federal government shall make strong representations to Germany and Austria on the subject.

The Review writes: "Before the war Rumania sent to Switzerland considerable quantities of petroleum and oil-products, besides agricultural produce. These were exported via Constanza and the Dardanelles to Italian harbors and also to Antwerp. We paid for these with Swiss industrial wares, and both Rumania and Switzerland were satisfied with the trade. Now Germany and Austria have concluded with Rumania a so-called peace. The political importance of this has nothing to do with us, nor has its military significance. Even though we may sympathize with Rumania, yet Switzerland is a neutral state, and must unfortunately take things as they are. But economically, on the ground of our commercial treaties, which Germany and Austria must respect, we can never agree to such a peace.

"By the treaty of Bucharest, Rumania, for seven years after 1919—that is, up to and including 1926—is obliged to export her oil-products, grain, pulse, fodder, poultry, cattle and meat, exclusively to Germany and Austria. Exports to other countries can only be made with the express permission of Germany and Austria, that is to say, when those countries do not want Rumania's products. We say nothing as to the fact that we Swiss, as consumers, urgently need these articles, just as urgently, indeed, as Germany and Austria.

"On the ground of our commercial treaties we have the right to buy these wares, including petroleum, in Rumania, and, uncontrolled by Germany or Austria, to import them by sea after the reopening of the Dardanelles. What right has Germany or Austria now to deprive us of the right to buy from a friendly state, bound to us by commercial relations? It is the duty of the Swiss Government to protest in the sharpest manner against the treaty, both in Berlin and Vienna.

"There is another thing, too. If Germany and Austria control the entire exports of Rumania, they will also control the financial budget of the state, and, controlling this, they will control Rumania's imports. This would mean that they would naturally take care that no Swiss goods reach Rumania. As a purely agricultural country, Rumania is in no way a competitor of Switzerland, and we had every hope that after the war she would be a good customer for the Swiss export industry. But if, for seven years, her exports are bound to our German and Austrian competitors, the monetary exchange conditions will compel her to import German and Austrian wares.

"The Swiss export industry cannot suffer such an exclusion from one of the future rich markets of Europe. Switzerland's commercial treaty with Rumania stands legally, and in every respect takes priority over the present peace treaty. It is necessary to defend ourselves in the beginning and with all our energies. Where shall we come in if all the peace treaties between victors and vanquished automatically exclude all the neutrals in a commercial sense?"

BRONZE MEDAL FOR SEAMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the bronze medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to George Herbert Morton, seaman, R. N. R., in recognition of his services on the occasion of the stranding of one of His Majesty's trawlers in March, last.

SEVEN CONVICTED IN EMERSON CASE

New York Jury Returns Verdict of Guilty of Fraudulent Use of Mails in Floating Stock of Motors Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After about 20 hours' deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of using the mails to defraud against the Emerson Motors Company, C. R. Berry & Co. and Robert P. Matches & Co., which sold the Emerson stock; Nicholas F. Wilson, Robert P. Matches, William Loomis and Osborne E. Chaney, all connected with the selling concerns.

A verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of Theodore A. Campbell, president of the Emerson company; George N. Campbell, treasurer; George B. Gifford, a director, and William H. Stetson. William A. Morgan, H. B. Humphrey and the H. B. Humphrey Company had been released during the trial.

Of the others who were indicted on June 4, 1917, George Willis Emerson was not tried because of alleged serious indisposition. Robert Craig Hupp testified for the government, and the indictments against Byron H. Reiss of Loomis & Reiss and Frank B. Sturken of O. E. Chaney & Co. were withdrawn because they are in the army.

Judge Manton will impose the sentences on Tuesday. A move for retrial is expected, and this may be followed by an appeal. Nicholas F. Wilson was convicted on all 13 counts, the others on 12.

Theodore N. Campbell, who is under another indictment for alleged fraudulent use of the mails, was released on the bail furnished in the other case. The other three men acquitted were released from custody.

NEW CANADIAN TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Beginning July 1 a new excise tax came into force. One cent is now levied on each box containing 100 matches or fraction thereof, while playing cards containing 54 cards or less are to be taxed 8 cents.

Summer Quarters for Winter Furs

Frederick & Nelson's Fur Storage Vault, on the premises, will keep your valuable robes and furs safe from dust and moths until you are ready to put them into use next Autumn.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

INDUSTRIALS ARE UNDER PRESSURE

Bears Make a Drive at the Steel Stocks on the New York Exchange Today—General Tone Is Very Much Unsettled

The industrials were under pressure at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. The steels, particularly, were weak. Crucible at one time was 2 points below Saturday's closing price. It rallied during the next few minutes, as did some of the other issues, but the general tone was very much unsettled. U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Bethlehem Steel "B," Baldwin and General Motors were weak features.

In contrast to the general early tendency American Beet Sugar, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and National Lead were strong.

American Pneumatic was a weak feature of the Boston market on account of the intention of the government to do away with the pneumatic tubes in the cities for mail-carrying purposes. The tone was heavy at the end of the first half-hour.

By midday net losses of a point or more were recorded by United States Steel, Railway Steel Spring, Pressed Steel Car, Virginia Carolina Chemical, United States Rubber, Baldwin, Republic Steel, Marine preferred, Bethlehem Steel "B" and American Car & Foundry. Losses of 2 points or more were made by General Motors, Mexican Petroleum and Hide & Leather preferred.

On the Boston exchange American Pneumatic, which closed Saturday at 1¼, opened this morning at 75 cents and then dropped to 40 cents. The preferred opened down 5½ at 47⅛ and improved a small fraction.

American Telephone had a good rise in both markets in the early afternoon, probably on the expectation that the telephone and telegraph lines will be taken over by the government on terms similar to the taking over of the railroads. There were further recessions here and some gains, giving a very irregular appearance to the trading. United States Steel got down to 105¼ before it began to improve. The tone was barely steady at the beginning of the last hour.

FARMERS LENDING MONEY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Farm loan business is gradually decreasing because farmers have little need for borrowed money. Private mortgage dealers find an unusually large proportion of maturities paid. Farmers, instead of borrowing, are looking for places to lend funds. Even federal farm loan banks, which make the bulk of their loans in less productive farming districts, report a marked decrease in number of loans applied for or approved.

BOOK ON WAR LOANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Internal War Loans of Belligerent Countries" is the title of a book just issued by the National City Company. The methods of financing internal war loans in the different countries engaged in the world struggle are clearly described. The information has been gathered from the original government prospectuses and many foreign journals by the foreign department of the National City Company. In all, 15 countries have been covered, and 67 loans described.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling is quoted at 4.75 5-16, cables 4.76 7-16, 60-day bills 4.73 and 90-days at 4.71. Franc cables 5.69¾, checks 5.71⅝. Lire cables 8.80, checks 8.82. Swiss cables 3.96, checks 4. Guilder cables 50½, checks 50. Stockholm cables 35.50, checks 35.10. Christiania cables 31.60, checks 31.20. Copenhagen cables 31.20, checks 30.80.

BOSTON ELEVATED

BOSTON, Mass.—During June the gross earnings of the Boston Elevated Railway Company showed a decrease of $44,000, or 2.08 per cent compared with the corresponding month last year.

BANK HOLIDAY IN ENGLAND

LONDON, England—The Bank of England, the joint stock banks and the stock exchange remained closed today (bank holiday).

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Showers tonight; Tuesday fair; fresh south to southwest winds.

For Southern New England—Showers tonight; cooler in Connecticut and western Massachusetts; Tuesday fair.

For Northern New England—Showers tonight; cooler in Vermont; Tuesday, fair and probably clear.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	60	10 a. m.	61
12 noon	64		

OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	70	New Orleans	76
Buffalo	68	New York	64
Chicago	64	Philadelphia	70
Cincinnati	60	Pittsburgh	60
Denver	64	Portland, Me.	52
Des Moines	56	Portland, Ore.	58
Jacksonville	74	San Francisco	56
Kansas City	62	St. Louis	62
Nantucket	56	Washington	72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15:16 Moon rises 12:31 a.m.
Sun rises 5:10 High water,
Sun sets 8:26 5:25 a.m., 5:57 p.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:56 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK — Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Alaska Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Alaska Ju	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
Allis-Chal	33¼	33¼	33	33⅛
A Bank Note	34	34	34	34
A B S & F	90	90	90	90
Am B Sugar	68½	71¾	68½	71½
Am Can	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
Am Car Fy	84	84	82¾	82⅞
Am Cot Oil	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
Am H & L	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼
Am H & L pf	80	80	77⅝	78
Am Int Corp	53¼	53½	53¼	53½
Am Linseed	41¼	41¼	41	41
Am Lins'd pf	80	80¾	79¾	79¾
Am Loco	67	67	66¼	66¼
Am Loco pf	99	99	99	99
Am Smelt'g	80	80	78⅜	78⅜
Am Smelt pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Am Steel Fy	66½	67½	66	66
Am Sugar	113¾	114	113½	114
Am Tel & Tel	95¼	97	95¼	97
Am Woolen	58¼	58¼	57½	57½
Am Zinc	20	20⅜	19⅛	19⅜
Am Zinc pf	53	53¼	52¼	52¼
Anaconda	67¾	68½	66½	66½
Atchison	84½	84½	84¼	84¼
At Gulf ctf	105	105	103	103
Bald Loco	93	93	90½	90½
Balt & Ohio	54⅜	54⅜	54	54
B & Ohio pf	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
Barrett Co	94½	94¾	94½	94¾
Batopilas	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Beth Steel B	85½	85½	83⅜	83⅜
BF Goodrich	45	45	45	45
BF Good'h pf	98	98	98	98
Booth Fish	24¼	24½	24	24
Brook R T	39¾	39¾	39	39
Bruns Term	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Butte Coal cts	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½
Butte & Sup	28⅞	29	28½	28¾
Cal Petrol	19¾	19¾	19	19
Can Pacific	147½	147½	146⅛	146⅛
Ct Leather	69¼	70	69¼	69½
Ches & Ohio	56⅞	56⅞	55¾	55¾
CM & St Paul	42	42	41½	42
CM & St P pf	73¼	73½	73¼	73½
Chi R I & Pac	23⅞	23⅞	22½	22½
Chi R I 6pf wi	64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64½
Chi R I 7pf wi	75	75	74¼	74¼
Chi & G West	8	8⅛	8	8¼
C & G West pf	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¾
Chile Cop	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½
Chino Cop	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾
Col Fuel	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾
Col Gas & El	31⅞	32	31⅞	32
Col South	21	21	21	21
Con Gas	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
Corn Prod	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅜
Corn Prod pf	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
Cruc Steel	69	69	66½	66½
Cuban C Sug	31¾	32½	31¼	32¼
Cuban C S pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
Deere pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Elkhorn	26⅜	26⅜	25½	25½
Erie 1st pf	32	32	32	32
Gas W & W	29	29	28⅜	28⅜
Gen Electric	147½	147½	147½	144½
Gen Motors	152⅜	154	151¾	154
G Motors pf	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¾
Gt Nor pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
Gt Nor Ore	32¼	32¼	32	32
Green Can	43	43	43	43
Harv of N J	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
Has & Bar	43	43¼	43	43¼
Inspiration	54¼	54⅜	53¾	53¾
Int Con Cor	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Int Mer Mar	28	28	27¼	27¼
I Mer Mar pf	102¾	102¾	100¼	100⅞
In Nickel Ct	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28½
In Paper	35½	35½	34½	34½
Kelley Tires	49½	49½	49½	49½
Kenne Cop	33¼	33¼	32⅝	33⅝
Lee R & T Ct	19	19	19	19
Loose Wiles	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅜
Max Motor	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Maxwell 1 pf	55	55	55	55
Mex Petrol	99½	99½	97⅛	97⅛
Miami	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
Midvale St	52	52¼	51¼	51¼
Mo Pacific	23½	23½	23	23
Mo Pac wi pf	55	55⅜	55	55⅜
Nat C & C	18	18	17½	18
Nat Enamel	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
Nat Lead	60¾	60¾	59⅝	59⅝
Nevada Con	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
N Y A Brake	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
N Y Central	72½	72¾	72½	72¾
N Y N H & H	37¾	37¾	37	37½
North Pac	87½	87½	87⅜	87½
O Cities Gas	37½	37½	37⅛	37⅜
Pacific Mail	29½	30	29¼	29¼
Penna	43¾	43½	43⅜	43⅜
Peoples Gas	42½	42½	42¼	42½
Pere Marq	15	15	15	15
Pere M 2d pf	36⅞	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
Pere Marq pf	57½	57½	57⅛	57½
Pierce-Ar'w	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39⅝
Pitts Coal	52½	52½	51¼	51¼
Pitts Coal pf	81½	81½	81⅛	81½
P & W Va	36¼	36¼	35	35
P & W Va pf	78½	79	78	79
Pressed St	66½	66½	65¼	65¼
Ray Con	24¼	24¼	24	24
Reading	92¾	92¾	91	91½
Repub I & S	90½	90½	89⅜	89½
Royal Dutch	98	100	98	100
Rumely	16	16	16	16
Rumely pf	40½	40⅝	40	40⅝
Ry Steel Sp	57¼	57¼	56¼	56½
Saxon Motor	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Seabd A L pf	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
S-Roebuck	136	136	136	136
Sinclair Oil	34¼	34¼	33½	33⅝
Sloss Shef	64	64	62	63
So Pacific	83½	83½	83⅛	83⅛
So Ry	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
St L & S F	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Studebaker	46	46	45⅛	45⅛
Tenn Cop	19⅜	19⅜	19	19
Texas Co	151	15 ¾	150	152½
Third Ave	18½	18½	18½	18½
Union Pac	120¾	121½	120¾	121½
Un Alloy St	39½	39½	39	39
U S C I P	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
U S Realty	13½	13½	13½	13½
U S Rubber	59½	59½	58	58½
U S S & R	44	44	43¾	43¾
U S Steel	107½	107½	104⅛	104⅛
U S Steel pf	111¼	111¼	110½	111
Utah Copper	83⅜	83¾	81½	81½
V-C Chem	50½	50½	49	49½
Wabash	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
Wabash pf A	42	42	41⅞	42
Wabash pf B	26	26	26	26
W Pacific	22	22¼	22	22¼
West Union	89	89	89	89
Westinghse	43	43	42½	42¼
W & L E	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
Willys-Over	20	20	19¾	19⅞
W-O pf	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
Wilson Co	61	61	61	61
Wor Pump	54	54	54	54
Wor P pf A	88	88	88	88

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON ELEVATED TRUSTEES MEET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company met today for purpose of organization. Hon. Louis H. Frothingham was elected chairman, and Stanley R. Lewis, secretary of the board. The trustees voted that all officials and employees of the railway company should be continued in their present positions and with all their usual powers and duties until further action by the trustees. The trustees bespeak for the company the loyal support and hearty cooperation of all its employees.

At the close of the meeting the trustees informally met the officials, and conferred at length with the president on the present situation of the company and its immediate needs.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	28.00	28.15	27.62	27.90
Oct.	25.25	25.30	24.87	24.89
Dec.	24.78	24.80	24.45	24.46
Jan	24.73	24.75	24.34	24.35
Mar.	24.72	24.72	24.34	24.35

LIVERPOOL, England — Spots opened quiet; prices steady. Sales 2000 bales; receipts 4000 bales, of which 3300 bales were American. Good middlings new 23.17d.; middlings old 22.54d.; futures old July 21.39. At 12:45 p. m., American middlings fair 23.86d.; good middlings 23.17d.; middlings 22.54d.; low middlings 22.02d.; good ordinary 21.02d. ;ordinary 20.50d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	12m.
July	28.35	28.35	27.90	28.02
October	24.20	24.28	24.00	24.01
December	23.85	23.85	23.61	23.65
January	23.51	23.57	23.34	23.51

RAILWAY POINTS

Officials and foremen of the All American Express Company, located in Boston, attended a business meeting at South Station last evening.

Camps Teconnet and Winnecook occupied reserved Boston & Maine Railway equipment attached to the Bar Harbor Express from North Station at 10 o'clock this morning en route to Augusta and Unity, Me.

The commissary department of the Boston & Albany has received from the Allston shops two new steel underframe dining cars for Boston & Utica service.

Boston members of the American Library Association occupied special Pullman equipment attached to the Boston & Albany Road's Chicago express from South Station at 10 o'clock this morning en route to Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The New Haven-Pennsylvania Federal Express was dispatched from South Station in three sections last night on account of heavy Pullman travel to Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

John Talbot, track supervisor, and Leod McLeod, signal supervisor, Terminal Division, Boston & Maine, are installing new electro - pneumatic switches opposite Tower A in North Station passenger yard.

Camp Songo party occupying a special Pullman sleeper attached to the Boston & Albany Twentieth Century Limited arrived at South Station this noon en route from Chicago.

The New Haven is installing new crossings for the United States Government at Scituate on the South Shore.

Camps Wyona and Winnishewauka occupied reserved Boston & Maine equipment from North Station this morning en route to Fairlie and Mountorne, N. H.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are:

Cramp Ship 82, Electric Stor Bat 52, General Asphalt com 30, Lehigh Nav 66⅞, Lake Superior 17¾, Phila Co 29¼, Phila Co pfd 32½, Phila Elec 24½, Phila Rap Tr 25⅛, Phila Tract 68, United Tract 37½, Union Gas Imp 65¼.

ILLINOIS CROPS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Illinois crops for 1918 promise to set a record according to the advance crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture. Winter wheat is 96 per cent, or an increase of 27 points over last year. The outlook is bright for a very large crop of corn. Oats is 94 per cent and rye is 96 per cent.

WHEAT PRICE FOR NEW ENGLAND STATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In response to inquiry from points in New England, the Food Administration Grain Corporation announced that the new government prior basis of $2.39½ for the New York market for No. 1 northern spring, hard winter, red winter, Durum and hard white wheat is effective also throughout the New England States.

It is explained that New England, being essentially a manufacturing community and not a wheat-producing area, does not accumulate wheat for export in sufficient quantities to require a government price basis market be established, at Boston.

PROVISIONS

BOSTON RECEIPTS

Today—3492 crates berries; 42 crates peaches; 2296 boxes oranges; 766 boxes lemons; 16,095 bushel potatoes.

BOSTON POULTRY RECEIPTS

Today 579 pkgs.; last year 349 pkgs.

Flour—Wheat flour not offered for shipment; white corn flour per 100 lbs, in sacks, $4.70@5.75; rye flour per 196 lbs, in sacks, patent, $11.35; straight, $10.50@10.90; rye meal, in sacks, $4.60 per 100 lbs; barley flour, per 196 lbs in sacks, $9.90@11; hominy grits and samp, $4.70 per 100 lbs; white corn flour, per 100 lbs in sacks, $4.90@5.60.

Corn — Transit shipment: natural No. 2 yellow, $1.91½@1.92; natural No. 3 yellow, $1.86½@187; natural yellow, $1.76½@1.77; K. D. No. 3 yellow, $1.81½@1.82; K. D. No. 4 yellow, $1.71½@1.72; prompt shipment; Natural No. 2 yellow, $1.90½@1.91; natural No .3 yellow,$1.85½@1.86; K. D. No. 3 yellow, $1.80½@1.81; K. D. No. 4 yellow $1.70½@1.71.

Oats—Transit shipment: 40 to 42 lbs, 90½@91c; 38 to 40 lbs, 89@90½c; 36 to 38 lbs, 88½@89c. Prompt shipment; 20 to 42 lbs, 90@90½c; 38 to 40 lbs, 88½@90c; 36 to 38 lbs, 88@88½c.

Oatmeal—Rolled, $5.10 per 90 lbs in sack; cut and ground, $5.87 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn meal—Granulated (per 100 lbs) sacks, $4.45@4.60; bolted, $4.45@4.55; feeding, $3.40@3.50; cracked corn, $3.50@3.60, white corn meal, $4.25@5.10; yellow corn meal, $4.10@4.50; hominy grits and samp, $4.70.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $28@29; No. 2 timothy, $20@22; No. 1 grade east, $21; No. 2 grade east, $17@18; No. 3 grade, $13@14; stock hay, $12.

Straw — Rye, choice, $20; fair to good, $19.

Mill Feed — Market nominal; stock feed, $52.50; barley feed, $36@38; gluten feed, $52.79; oat hulls reground, $21.50; hominy feed, $54.

Beans—Car lot (per 100 lbs.): New York and Michigan choice pea beans, $12@12.50; fair to good, $11@11.50; California small white, $13@13.50; yellow eye, fancy, $12@13; fair to good, $11.50@12; red kidney, fancy, $12.50@13; fair to good, $11@12; Canada peas, $7@7.30; green peas $10.50@12.50; lima beans, $13.25@13.50. Jobbing prices 15@25c above car lots.

Potatoes—Maine, $2.30@2.60 per 100 lbs; new southern, $5.25@7 bbl.

Butter—Northern creamery extras 46@46½c; western creamery extras, 45½@46c; western firsts, 44½@45c; renovated, 38@39c; ladles, 32½@33½c.

Fruit — Oranges, California navels, $4@8; grapefruit, $2.50@5.50; strawberries, native trays, 25@40c; crts, 18@28c box; blackberries, 25@30c; raspberries, 15@17c; blueberries, 30@40c; pineapples, $4@6 crt; watermelons, 40@85c each; peaches, Georgia, $1.50@2.50 per 6-bskt; cantaloupes, California standard, crts, $4@4.50; ponies, $3.50@4; flats, $1.50@1.75.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and near-by, 51@52c; eastern extras, 47@48c; western extras, 43@45c; western prime firsts, 39@40c; western firsts, 36@37c.

Onions—Texas, $1.50@2.25 crt; California, $2@2.50.

Apples—Ben Davis, $3.50@5 bbl; russets, $5@7.50.

Refined Sugars — The American quotes granulated and fine as a basis at $7.50 per 100-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote $7.85 per 100-bbl in bulk.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 8606 tubs, 244 bxs, *471,368 lbs. butter; 1193 bxs cheese; 6256 cs eggs. 1917, 6205 tubs, no bxs, 263,557 lbs. butter; 723 bxs cheese; 5428 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 6464 packages butter, *2618 bxs cheese; 15,050 cases eggs. 1917, 9734 packages butter; 1230 bxs cheese, 13,753 cases eggs.

Today, 6464 packages.

*Includes for export, 960 bxs cheese.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Eggs unchanged; cases returned 29; included 30.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter firm; ex 43, firsts 39¾@42⅛, seconds 37@39½, centralized 42¾@43, packing stock 32@33; receipts of butter 9242 pkgs. Eggs: Market firm; firsts 33@35, ordinary firsts 30@33, misc 29@34, dirties 29@30, checks 22@26, storage packed firsts 35¼@35¾, storage packed ex firsts 36@36¼; receipts of eggs, 8809 cases.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston bank statement for the week ended June 29 shows:

	June 29	Decrease
Circulation	$4,980,000	$3,000
Loans	494,758,000	8,300,000
Individual deposits	474,606,000	*13,772,000
Due to banks	123,687,000	2,136,000
Time deposits	15,165,000	310,000
Exchanges	19,042,000	*3,626,000
Due from banks	100,411,000	*15,825,000
Cash reserve	55,877,000	4,997,000
Reserve excess	7,538,000	4,216,000

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Ahmeek	75	75	75	75
Alaska	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
Am Pneu	75c	75c	40c	45c
Am Pneu pf	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Am Sugar	112½	113¾	112½	113¾
Am Sugar pf	110	110	110	110
Am Tel	95⅜	97	95¼	97
Am Tel rts	3c	3c	3c	3c
Am Woolen	5 ¾	57¾	57¾	5 ¾
Am Zinc	19¾	2 ⅜	19¼	19⅜
Anaconda	68¼	68¼	67	67
Ariz Com	14⅛	14⅜	14	14
Art Metal	16	16	15¾	15¾
Atl Gulf & WI	103¼	104	103¼	104
Bald Loco	91	91	90⅜	9 ⅜
Bing Mines Co	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
Booth Fish	24	24¼	24	24
B & A	131	131¾	131	131
Bost Eleva	73½	7 ½	73	73
Butte & Sup	29	29	29	29
Cal & Ariz	67¾	68¼	67¾	67⅞
Cal & Hecla	445	445	445	445
Centennial	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Century Steel	10½	10½	1 ½	10¼
Chino	41	41	41	41
Cop Range	47⅛	47⅛	46¼	46¼
Cuban Cem	14	14	14	14
Davis Daly	6	6	5¾	5⅞
East Boston	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
East Butte	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
Eastern S S	9	9	9	9
Edison Elec	140	140½	140	140
Fairbanks	32½	33	32½	32½
Fitchburg pf	61	61	61	61
Island Oil	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛
Isl Cr Coal	63	63	63	63
Isle Royale	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
La Salle	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Mass Con	5½	5½	5½	5½
Mass Elec	3	3	2½	2¾
Mass Elec pf	23½	23½	22½	22⅞
Mass Gas	86	86	86	86
Mayflower	2½	2½	½	2½
Miami	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Mohawk	60¾	60¾	59¾	5 ¾
Nevada Con	19½	19½	19½	19½
N Arcadian	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2⅛
New Eng Tel	85	85	85	85
N Y N H & H	38	38	37¼	37½
*Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
North Butte	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Ojibway	60c	60c	60c	60c
Old Colony	95	95	95	95
Old Dom	42	42	42	42
Osceola	51	51	51	51
Pac Mills	144	144	144	144
Prov & Wor	125	125	125	125
Quincy	67½	67½	67½	67½
Seneca	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Shannon	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
St Marys	52½	52½	52½	5 ½
Swift & Co	108¼	108½	107	107
Swift & Co war	107	107	106	106
Trinity	3⅝	3¾	3⅜	3¾
Tuolumne	99c	99c	99c	99c
United Fruit	124	124½	124	1 4½
U Shoe Mac	41½	40½	40⅜	40⅜
US Smelt	44	44½	44	44½
US Smelt pf	43½	43½	43½	4 ½
US Steel	106⅞	107⅛	104⅜	104⅜
Utah-Cons	10	10	10	10
Utah Metal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	⅞
Ventura	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
West End	49½	49	48½	49

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Liberty 3½s	99.52	99.34	99.34
Liberty 1st 4s	94.14	93.81	93.84
Liberty 2d 4s	94.20	93 84	93.84
do reg	93.34	93.4	93.86
Liberty 4¼s	96. 2	96.04	96. 0
NET 5s 1932	87½	87½	87½
U Fr 4½s '23	95	95	95
U S Sm 5s	95	95	95
West'n Tel 5s	83	83	83

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	7c	7c	7c
Bay State Gas	8c	7c	8c
Black Hawk	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Boston Montana	55c	53c	55c
Champion new	63c	62c	63c
Chief	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Crystal Copper	26c	23c	26c
Denbigh	2¼	2	2
First National Copper	2	1⅞	1⅞
Homa Oil	65c	65c	65c
Iron Cap	18½	18½	18½
Mojave	8c	8c	8c
Nevada Douglas	49c	46c	46c
New Cornelia	18	18	18
Nixon	43c	42c	42c
Pacific Tungsten	1½	1½	1½
Ranier	37c	37c	37c
Texana	74c	69c	70c
Victoria	79c	75c	75c
Zinc	18c	18c	18c

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	895	910
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95
Illinois Pipe	162	167
Indiana Pipe Line	93	97
Midwest	117	120
Ohio Oil	320	325
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505
Prairie Pipe	253	258
South Penn Oil	265	270
Standard Oil, California	206	210
Indiana	615	625
Kentucky	315	330
New Jersey	525	530
New York	268	272
Union Tank Line	96	98

OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT

BOSTON, Mass.—The report of the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company for the year ended May 31, compares:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	$6,683,265	$5,782,785
Net earnings	2,394,347	2,503,863
Net income	1,360,538	1,562,028
Bal after pfd div	1,061,980	1,282,041
Bal after deprec	826,980	1,047,041

LIVE STOCK PRICES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hog prices steady at $17. Receipts hogs estimated at 45,000; cattle, 19,000; sheep at 17,000.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW LIBERTY LOAN

Provision Is Made for Accepting Oversubscriptions When Campaign for the New $6,000,000,000 Issue Is Undertaken

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Explaining his request for authority to offer a Libery bond issue of $8,000,000,000 to the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Secretary McAdoo says: "This authorization is greater than would be issued in the fourth loan, but, if the practice adopted successfully in the third loan of making allotments in full upon all oversubscriptions is followed, it will be necessary to have a substantial margin to cover any possible over-subscription. Early enactment would put the Treasury in a position to make plans beforehand for the Fourth Liberty Loan in the fall."

Although loans to the allies, it was estimated, would aggregate $500,000,000 monthly during the summer, Mr. McAdoo said such loans had fallen considerably below that figure, and the additional appropriation would, he hoped, carry the Treasury through the early winter.

Referring to Mr. McAdoo's estimate, early in the month, that expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1919, would be $24,000,000,000, and recommending that at least $3,000,000,000 be raised by taxation, Chairman Kitchin of the committee, in report on the proposed bill, says:

"If this amount is raised by taxation, it will leave $16,000,000,000 to be raised by bonds. The bill authorizes $8,000,000,000 bonds, in addition to bonds now authorized. There are $4,021,214,200 bonds authorized and available to be issued during the year ending June 30, 1919. It is estimated this amount will be reduced $1,302,140,000 by the postal savings bonds already issued and to be issued, to $4,019,912,060, so that if this bill becomes a law in the present form, the total of bonds to be issued will be $12,019,912,060."

A feature of the new bill is the exemption of all Liberty bonds of the second and third issues, or bonds issued under the War Finance Corporation Act, payable in foreign money and which may be held by non-resident alien individuals or corporations not engaged in business in the United States, from all taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States. This is expected to help the sale of Liberty bonds and War Finance Corporation bonds in foreign countries.

The following shows war bonds authorized by each bond act and proposed bond authorization:

Bond act—	Amt. of bonds authorized
First Liberty bond act of April 24, '17, as amended by Second Liberty bond act of Sept. 24, '17	$2,000,000,000
Second Liberty bond act of Sept. 24, 1917	7,538,945,460
Third Liberty bond act of April 4, 1918	4,461,054,540
Total	14,000,000,000
Proposed bill	8,000,000,000
Grand total	22,000,000,000

This table shows bonds now available to be issued and that will be available to be issued if the proposed bill becomes a law in its present form:

Total bonds authorized by Third Liberty bond act	12,000,000,000
Bonds issued and to be issued Second Liberty bond issue	3,808,766,150
Third Liberty Loan issued and to be issued during 1918	3,235,000,000
Third Liberty Loan to be issued during 1919	935,019,650
Total	7,978,785,800
Bonds authorized but not yet subscribed	4,021

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS

Trend of Securities Toward Higher Level Last Week, Some of the Specialties Making Spectacular Gains

Broad speculation held sway on the New York stock exchange last week with the trend of security prices toward higher levels. Spectacular gains were recorded by some specialties, prominently General Motors which reached 157, the highest price for the stock since its listing on the exchange. The railroads participated in the uplift to a moderate degree outside of New Haven which sold off about three points. The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended June 30:

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Allis-Chal	35⅛	33½	33½	*1½
Am Can	47½	45⅞	45⅞	*⅝
Am Car & F	87	81⅛	84¼	2⅝
Am Cotton O	42¾	41¾	41⅞	⅜
Am H & L	20⅜	17¾	18¼	¼
Am Linseed	42⅝	40¾	41¾	¾
Am Loco	69¼	67	68¼	¼
Am Smelt	80½	77¼	80⅝	3⅜
Am Steel Fdies	67⅞	65¾	67	1¼
Am Woolen	59	57½	57¾	⅝
Am Zinc	20⅜	17½	20⅜	2⅝
Anaconda	68¾	64⅝	68	3⅜
Atchison	85½	84½	84½	*⅞
A, G & W I	112	105	105⅛	*2⅞
Bald Loco	96⅜	92½	93	*1¼
Balt & Ohio	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	*⅝
Beth Steel B	87½	84¾	85½	1⅜
B R T	39	*36	38¼	*¾
Butte & Sup	29½	25	28⅞	3¾
Cen Leather	72¾	68	71	3¾
Chino	40⅜	39⅛	40⅝	2⅛
Corn Prod	42¾	41¾	42⅛	⅝
Crucible Steel	70⅛	66¾	68¾	2¼
Cuba Cane	32¾	31⅛	32	*½
General Cigar	53	50	50	*1¼
General Motors	157	144	154½	10½
Gt Nor Ore	34¼	32	32	*2
Inspiration	55	52	54¾	2⅝
Int Nickel	29¾	27⅞	29	1
Int Paper	36⅜	33¾	35½	⅜
Kennecott	33⅛	32½	33	⅞
Lack Steel	85½	83⅞	84	...
Marine	28⅞	28	28	*⅛
do-pfd	104¼	102	102¼	*⅛
Mexican Pet	102¼	96	99½	4
Midvale Steel	53¾	52⅛	52¼	*¾
Mo Pacific	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜	*⅝
Nat Conduit	18⅝	16	16⅛	1⅝
N Y, N H & H	41	37¾	38	*3
N Y, O & W	22⅝	21½	22	1
Nor Pacific	87⅞	87	87½	⅛
Ohio City Gas	38	37⅛	37½	*1⅛
Ontario Silver	12¾	11⅞	12⅜	⅝
Pennsylvania	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	*¼
Pere Marquette	16¼	13	15¼	2¼
Pierce-Arrow	40¼	39⅛	39½	½
Pitts & W Va	38¾	36½	36¾	*1¼
Press Steel Car	68⅝	66½	67¾	*¼
Ry Stl Spring	58⅜	56	57⅝	1⅝
Reading	95	90⅞	92⅞	1⅞
Rep I & S	93½	90⅜	91	*1
Sinclair Oil	34⅜	28½	33¾	5¼
South Ry	24¾	24	24⅛	*⅜
Studebaker	47¾	44½	46	1½
Tenn C & C	19⅞	19⅛	19½	¼
Texas Co	156	150	153⅛	3½
Un Pacific	123	120¾	122	*½
U S Rubber	60	57⅝	58¾	½
U S Steel	110⅜	107⅛	108	⅞
U S Steel pfd	112	111⅛	111¼	*⅛
Utah Copper	82½	78¾	82½	2⅜
Va-Caro Chem	52⅝	50⅛	51	¼
Wabash	12	10⅛	11⅛	⅜

BOSTON STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Alaska Gold	3⅛	1½	2⅝	⅜
Am Tel & Tel	97¼	95⅛	95⅝	*1⅞
Am Zinc	20¼	17½	20¼	2¾
Art Metal	15¼	13½	15¼	2
Boston Elev	74½	73	73¼	¾
Boston & Me	33	32	33	½
Copper Range	47	46	46¾	1
Daly West	2⅛	2	2	...
Davis Daly	6	5⅝	5⅞	⅛
Fairbanks	32½	27½	32½	...
Island Oil	4¾	4⅛	4½	*⅛
Mass Elec pfd	26⅞	23¼	23½	*3
Mass Gas	86¾	85	86½	½
May-Old Col	2⅞	2	2½	⅜
Swift	109½	107½	108½	...
United Shoe	42	39⅞	40½	*1½
U S Smelt & R	45¼	41½	44½	3½
Utah Cons	10	8¾	10	⅛
Utah Metals	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	⅛
Ventura Oil	8	7⅝	7¾	*¼

*Decrease.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR FAIRBANKS CO.

BOSTON, Mass.—The publication of the Fairbanks Company earnings for the first five months of 1918, together with the separate figures for the month of May, may account for the unusual strength and activity of the stock since its recent listing.

There is, however, one important item which is not clearly shown in the annual report, and that is, that in addition to the earnings of more than $10 a share for 1917, there were extraordinary charge-offs for depreciation amounting to $437,000, or equal to more than $8 a share, and during 1916 a similar extraordinary charge-off was made of nearly $10 a share.

This company for 1917 showed earnings of approximately $18 a share, therefore, rather than $10 as generally understood.

With the first five months of 1918 showing an increase of 118 per cent in net results, it is anticipated that this year the gross business will increase from $11,700,000 to approximately $15,000,000, and that the final figures will be in the vicinity of $2,000,000, the exact amount depending largely on the final adjustment of federal income taxes.

Thus it is contended that the common stock equity for 1918 might easily equal the present selling price of the shares.

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation is turning out aeroplane motors at the rate of 25 a day, an increase of five a day over the production of a month ago. The company's business is running at the rate of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 annually. Most of this business is on a cost-plus basis. Plans are under consideration for the starting of dividends on preferred stock. Present earnings would appear to warrant payments to preferred shareholders.

CENTRAL LEATHER SHOWS STRENGTH

Indications Are That Company Will Realize Improved Earnings For the Current Quarter

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recent strength in Central Leather may be attributed in part to the advance in leather stocks generally. It was due partly, however, to the understanding that the company will show an improvement in earnings for the current quarter.

A principal cause for the comparatively unfavorable showing of recent quarters has been the writing down of inventories to correspond with the change in leather prices. Other causes are undoubtedly the lower prices for leather as compared with a year ago, shrinkage in domestic demand and embargoes on foreign shipments. And, finally, allowance must be made for the fact that reports for the first quarter of last year did not allow for the heavy federal taxes imposed on corporations after that time, while the 1918 first quarter report included these deductions. There was also the factor of advancing costs, due to higher wages, etc.

The writing down of inventories was completed some time since, and it is believed the company's stocks are carried on a rock-bottom basis, so that earnings can no longer be affected from such a cause.

In addition to the big demand for shoes for the armed forces of the United States, the British Government has recently been a heavy purchaser in United States markets. It is understood British purchases of sole leather alone ran to around $7,000,000, the bulk of the business going to the Central Leather Company.

Prices are still not high enough to permit more than a comparatively small margin of profit. But with a big output, and one of the principal factors affecting earnings adversely—too high inventories—removed, there is good reason to hope that Central Leather will show a decided upturn in profits from now on.

How the various factors referred to operated on the company's returns is here shown:

Quarter ended—	Net profit for stock
March 31, 1917	$6,334,624
June 30, 1917	4,520,807
Sept. 31 1917	1,913,984
Dec. 31, 1917	1,635,440
March 31, 1918	1,141,448

DIVIDENDS

The Midwest Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable July 20 to stock of record July 2.

The American Glue Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $4 a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 22.

The National Licorice Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on its common stock, payable July 9 to stock of record July 3.

The Bush Terminal Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $3 on the preferred and $2.50 on the common stock. Also an extra dividend of $2.50 in stock on the common stock, all payable July 15 to stock of record July 6. The Bush Terminal Buildings Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 29.

REAL ESTATE

Two brick buildings at 195-201 South Street, and assessed at $136,000, have been sold by Albert Erlandson to Forrest H. Abbott. The property contains 3875 square feet of land, which is assessed at $62,000.

WEST END SALE

The Fannie Jacobs Estate has sold to Charles Segel the four-story brick building at 67 Joy Street. The property is assessed at $7000, and the 873 square feet of land is valued at $2400.

SOUTH END SALE

The 3½-story brick building at the corner of Worcester Street and Shawmut Avenue has been sold by Rebecca Shulman to Myer Berman. The property is assessed at $7000 and contains 900 square feet of land, which is valued at $2700.

ROXBURY SALE

John G. McIntyre and wife have sold the frame building at Johnson Avenue, corner of Buckley Avenue, to Martha C. Mackay, who sold it to Placker Lupton. The property is assessed at $6000 and includes 2925 square feet of land, which is valued at $1500.

DORCHESTER SALE

Charles D. Buckner and wife have sold the property located at 42 Algonquin Street to Joseph Marchese. There is a frame building on the property, which is assessed at $6500, of which $1500 is on the 4200 square feet of land.

CAMBRIDGE SALE

The estate of Francis H. Brown was sold to Edward F. Dunham, who buys for improvement the single brick residence situated 61 Frost Street, assessed for $5000, of which $1500 is on 3000 square feet of land. The broker was Benjamin P. Ellis, Harvard Square, Cambridge.

CHICAGO FEDERAL RESERVE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The declaration of the regular 3 per cent semi-annual dividend by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago revealed the fact that the bank had earned $2,000,000 in the period from Jan. 1 to June 21, which is at the rate of more than 40 per cent on the $9,781,350 capital stock.

WAR CONDITIONS DOMINATE MONEY

London Financial Market Adapts Itself to Altered Situation Brought About by the Banks Reducing Their Deposit Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — During the week ending Saturday, June 8, the situation in the London money market has adapted itself to the altered condition brought about by the banks in lowering their special deposit rates. War conditions and war measures of course dominate every position, and there does not seem any likelihood of any very definite alteration taking place in the near future in the surface condition of the London money market. Even the Treasury's determination not to abandon the extra penny tax on checks comes in for only a slight amount of attention.

The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the report of the Bank Amalgamations Committee shows that the Treasury are going to lose no time in giving effect to the committee's recommendations. Pending the introduction of legislation on the subject a committee has been appointed consisting of Lord Inchcape and Lord Colwyn, the former the financial representative and the latter the commercial representative, to consider any schemes for amalgamation that may come before the treasury.

At the Bank of England there has been a further expansion in the note circulation, the amount this time being £804,000, which is just 1000 less than the previous week. On this occasion, however, the addition to the bullion stock is not so substantial, the influx of the yellow metal only amounting to £343,000. There is thus a decline in the bank's reserve of £461,000. Other securities declined £4,928,000 and public deposits £2,392,000 and other deposits £3,365,000. The ratio of reserve is higher at 17.82 per cent.

With the inclusion of a large proportion of the £50,000,000 half-yearly dividend payment, the disbursements of the Treasury for the week ending Saturday, June 1, are naturally above their normal level, the total being no less than £80,536,000. The proportion of this amount representing the dividend payment was under £38,000,000. Revenue for the same period amounted to £10,938,000. Two millions and £3,500,000 came in from the income tax and excess profit tax respectively. Borrowings for the week fell £5,000,000 short of the weekly deficit, this amount being therefore taken from the cash balances. Sales of war bonds produced £15,794,000, and war savings certificates £500,000. The creation of 'other debt' yielded £14,900,000 and new treasury bills £13,097,000. An amount of £21,000,000 was borrowed temporarily and the floating debt is now some £15,000,000 short of the unprecedentedly high figure at the end of December last.

On the Royal Exchange the Italian quotation has again attained prominence, rising to 44.25. The Madrid rate, on the other hand, has moved further against London though on balance the difference as compared to last week is not very great. The Dutch and Scandinavian rates are all lower and less favorable to London, and the Swiss rate has also appreciated in favor of that country.

Business on the stock exchange has remained exceedingly quiet though there has been no lack of confidence in the general situation. The gradual efforts which are being made upon all sides to divert any spare balances or investment funds into government securities is naturally having this effect on the stock exchange.

At the latter end of the week the more reassuring news from the French front gave a more animated appearance to markets, but this condition was entirely a surface one. The mining share section reflected the general position, but the rubber share department gives signs of some slight stiffening as a reaction against the uncertain influences prevailing during the previous few weeks. The opinion is expressed that for the time being, at any rate, the rubber position has been thoroughly well discounted.

NEW CORPORATIONS RECEIVE CHARTERS

BOSTON, Mass.—Charters were granted to new Massachusetts corporations in the past week as follows:

James J. Hill Company, Boston—Provisions; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Lewis C. Thayer, Cambridge; John H. Horrigan, Jamaica Plain, and W. A. Doe, Watertown.

Blackinton Company, North Adams—Cotton goods; capital, $850,000; incorporators, John A. Waterhouse, North Adams, A. J. Buffum, North Adams, and Herman J. Waterhouse, Providence.

West Paint & Varnish Company, Everett—Capital, $50,000; incorporators, Henry J. West, Everett; J. H. McMullin, Melrose, and William H. Kennedy, Everett.

Soldier Boy Candy Company, Lynn—Capital, $50,000; incorporators, Arthur Stern, Arthur W. Lonval, and Robert T. Sisson, Lynn.

Toledo Tire Company, Boston—Capital, $25,000; automobile tires; incorporators, William L. Alexander, Arlington, Herman Blumenthal, Boston, G. L. Ellsworth, Boston.

American Self Sealing Tube Company, Boston—Capital, $100,000; incorporators, F. F. Chapman, Winchester; E. S. Taylor, Weymouth, and George Goddu, Winchester.

Jays, Inc., Boston—Women's wear; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Jay Abrahams, L. M. Goulston, and Clara C. Kiley, Boston.

Cox Manufacturing Company, Boston—Mechanical devices; capital, $40,000; incorporators, R. W. Cox, Boston; J. S. Cox, Norwood, and L. E. Flye, Holbrook.

AMERICAN BANK IN THE ORIENT

Financiers From United States to Operate in China and the Insular Possessions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A banker closely identified with an organization doing business throughout the Far East welcomes the announcement that a new bank is to be formed, with American capital, to operate in China and the insular possessions. He says there can be no monopoly of the foreign banking field, especially in South America and the Orient, there being enough business for every one.

Outside of the native bankers, commerce and trade are largely taken care of by a few great institutions, such as the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., the Chartered Bank of India, the Australia & China, the Yokahama Specie Bank, the International Banking Corp., etc. Among these foreign banks there has been no undue competition. The eastern field has been developed by European, Japanese and, lately, American bankers, under conservative and harmonious methods. It has been realized that the only way for foreign bankers to succeed was to share the business.

In view of this policy, it has been the custom for foreign institutions in China to participate in lines of credit required. It will be seen a new American bank with powerful backing, satisfied to cooperate with other institutions, may be a help rather than a cause for competition. Additional banking capital will, also help to develop the resources of the Orient and mean new business.

The Americans, when they first turned their attention to developing foreign banking, soon after the outbreak of the European war, contemplated going into foreign fields to "show them how we do things in America." If this meant revolutionizing existing methods of doing business abroad, Americans could not make a greater mistake. If they antagonize Europeans and Oriental bankers, long established on the spot, and lose their support, the latter could make it very uncomfortable by passing along only the less desirable business. Fortunately, this feature has been well appreciated by American bankers, who have gone into the Orient and South America with American capital during recent years.

One great difficulty facing the extension of American banking abroad, is the question of suitable experienced men, capable of handling foreign banking. The need of good men is universal. Even under normal conditions foreign banking and foreign experience is exceptional among American business men. This country might turn to Europe for the employment of such bankers, if Europe were not experiencing the same difficulties. London banking houses have been seeking men in the United States to take responsible positions on the other side.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 1

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—J. H. Klunk; Essex.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. V. Pierson of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Paine Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Benj. Alford; U. S.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telling Co.; 166 Essex St.
Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of The Culter Seip Co.; U. S.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vasquez of Rulloba & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.
Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Co.; Tour.
Dallas, Tex.—F. A. Brown; U. S.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Herold of The Herold Bertsch Shoe Co.; U. S.
Hamilton, Can.—R. B. Griffith and R. C. Foy, of R. B. Griffith & Co.; U. S.
Havana—F. Catchott of Catchott, Garcia & Menendez; U. S.
Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Newberry Shoe Co.; Parker.
Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Macon, Ga.—G. J. Waxelbaum of S. A. Waxelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.
New Haven—R. T. Strange, of Butler & Tyler, Essex.
New Orleans—G. Campos; U. S.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln Street.
Omaha, Neb.—C. S. and M. G. Hayward, of Hayward Bros.; U. S.
Omaha, Neb.—H. H. Branch; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins Jr., of Turner, Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—A. Schwartz; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon; U. S.
Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Pursell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn and R. J. Crumbach; U. S.
San Francisco—H. M. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—M. M. Smith of Globe Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Savannah, Ga.—M. L. Weil of E. A. Weil & Co.; Lenox.
Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Sheboygan Shoe Co.; U. S.
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham, of Upham Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Johns, N. F.—J. P. Maher; U. S.
Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg, of Stilson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln St.
Toledo—C. M. Dederich, of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.
York, Pa.—D. S. and C. L. Peterman, of D. S. Peterman & Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Buford, Ga.—J. D. Carter of Bona Allen, Inc.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—F. Catchott; U. S.
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

NEW YORK BANK CALL

ALBANY, N. Y.—State Superintendent of Banks Skinner has issued a call for the condition of state banks and trust companies, as of June 20.

HIGHER DIVIDENDS FOR COTTON MILLS

Liberal Earnings for Fall River Indicated by Increased Distribution to Stockholders—Price-Fixing by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The liberal earnings being made by the cotton mills are indicated by the sizable dividends that Fall River mills are declaring for the third quarter of this year. Of 10 corporations which have announced their July disbursements, only two have declared the usual 1½ per cent, the remaining eight distributing 5 or more per cent in every case. Four are to distribute 5 per cent, one 7 per cent, one 8 per cent, and two 10 per cent. These dividends are as follows: Ancona Company preferred 1½ per cent, Davol 1½ per cent, King Philip 5 per cent, Osborn 5 per cent, Stafford 5 per cent, Tecumseh 5 per cent, Richard Borden 7 per cent, Chace 8 per cent, Cornell 10 per cent and Flint 10 per cent.

These generous dividends for the coming quarter, following sizable disbursements during the quarter just ended, are of interest in connection with the recommendation of the war service committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers to the price-fixing board that the prices of print cloths be fixed at 87½ cents a pound, whereas these goods have been selling in the open market at close to $1 a pound. Though this price obviously represents a substantial drop from that now obtaining, it was believed by many merchants who are more or less conversant with mill costs to be too high, and consequently it was not a matter of surprise in the market that the price-fixing board has not yet accepted it.

Price fixing negotiations are the dominating influence in the cotton goods markets at the present time. During the last week, the manufacturers of this city held a meeting for the purpose of agreeing on prices of fine, combed yarn goods, which they will recommend to the price fixing board. There are to be further meetings this week, and the trade is anxiously awaiting final action by the federal authorities. The mill men of New Bedford feel that, if there are difficulties in the way of making equitable prices on coarse yarn staple goods, they are multiplied several fold on high quality fine yarn goods, of which the value is not determined simply by the weight, count and width. Although most mill men believe that the government is sure to do something to regulate prices, there have been reports from various sources during the last week that the authorities may give up the task as hopeless before they get through with it.

While these negotiations with the federal authorities have been under way, pointing to the possibility of a substantial downward revision of cloth prices, most merchants have not been disposed to place contracts with the mills. On the other hand, most of the manufacturers have been reluctant to sell, for the prices which they now name will not hold in the face of government revision, and if by any chance the price fixing movement does not result in definite action manufacturers might find that business taken at this time was very unfavorable. New Bedford fine goods mills are well sold through the fall, and Fall River print cloth mills are well sold through the summer, with stocks of goods very low, so the manufacturers are able to await definite action by Washington without any apprehensions.

As showing the confidence felt in mill circles that the government will not be too severe in its regulation of cotton goods prices, it is interesting to note that during the last week, in the face of the price-fixing discussions, the market value of numerous mill shares in New Bedford and Fall River advanced to new high levels. In the New Bedford list Quissett common, Sharp common, Soule and Taber went higher, while in Fall River Davis, Merchants, Granite, and American Linen touched new high points. Holders of these securities are offering very few for sale, hence the upward movement on such sales as are made.

CONTRACTS FOR CAROLINA SHIPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contracts for 36,000 tons of steel plates and shapes have been allocated by the Emergency Fleet Corporation among the various steel mills for the construction of 12 9600-ton boats at the government yards at Wilmington, N. C., now being built by the George A. Fuller Construction Company for the Carolina Shipbuilding Corporation. About 15,000 tons of the steel will be shipped to Roanoke, Va., where it will be fabricated by the Virginia Bridge Company, which has accepted a contract for the midships. The balance of the tonnage of plates and shapes will be shipped direct to Wilmington, where the fore and aft portions will be fabricated by the employees of the Carolina company. The steel will be delivered in 30 days, and the first keel will be laid in August.

The ship contract secured from the Emergency Fleet Corporation totals about $20,000,000. The plant, being built with government funds will cost approximately $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Most of the buildings will be of temporary construction.

PACIFIC GAS CO.'S EXPENSES LARGER

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual report of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the full year 1917 is typical of the effect that the war is having on the earnings of utility companies in general. It was pointed out a few days ago that if one were to consider gross earnings, only the utility companies can be called very prosperous. But a company's prosperity is based on its net income.

In the case of the Pacific Gas & Electric, gross increased $1,197,883 to $19,813,381, expenses increased $1,671,128 to $8,904,329, taxes increased $280,674, and maintenance increased $82,007, causing a decline of $847,925 in net income to $6,958,690. Interest charges increased $255,973.

The balance after all charges and preferred dividends amounted to $1,677,342, a decrease of $1,191,995 from the previous year. This showing was equal to 5.57 per cent, earned on the common stock, compared with 9.10 per cent in the year before, and was responsible for a reduction in the common dividend last year, and finally suspension of all payments on these shares during the early part of 1918.

This action on the part of the directors was taken despite the fact that the company during 1917 transacted the largest business in its history, but had it not been for the abnormal conditions prevailing during the year, the greater part of this large increase in gross would have been reflected in the net income.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The German exchange rate at Berne, Switzerland, declined Saturday to 66.67 francs for 100 marks. Austrian crowns dropped to below 40 francs for 100 crowns.

Internal Revenue Collector Edwards estimates that the fiscal year just closed produced approximately $500,000,000 in the Wall Street district. In 1915 the district's total was $26,000,000, in 1916 $42,000,000 and in 1917 $90,000,000.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Exchange for June aggregated 11,598,715 shares, a decrease of 9,595,363 shares compared with the previous month, and of 7,391,904 shares compared with the corresponding month last year.

The output of new securities in the first half of the current year totalled $620,116,000, or $339,116,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1917. Of the total, railroad issues aggregated $50,926,000; industrials, $282,283,000, and public utilities $286,907,000.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 exports from the United States totaled $6,000,000,000, compared with $6,290,048,000 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1917. Imports increased to about $3,000,000,000, leaving the trade balance in favor of the United States about $3,000,000,000.

New York State factories had 9 per cent more employees and 52 per cent greater payrolls in May, 1918, than in May, 1916; and 27 per cent more employees and 98 per cent larger payrolls than in May, 1915. Average weekly earnings for May were $19.91, a gain of 66 cents over April.

There was a drop of $526,360,778 in foreign commerce of the port of New York in the fiscal year ended June 30, and a falling off of approximately $39,000,000 in duties collected and miscellaneous receipts. The value of imports was $1,242,784,997, compared with $1,338,588,225 in the previous year. The decreased trade was due to the withdrawal of tonnage for troops and supplies, and export and import restrictions.

President Bedford of the Standard Oil Company, after a conference with the oil division of the Fuel Administration, announced there would be no change in premiums on the price of crude oil until plans considered by the National Petroleum War Service Committee and producers and refiners of Oklahoma and Kansas are made to stabilize the industry. The government is opposed to any increase in the price of crude oil.

The Motor World says editorially: "Gasoline shortage is mythical. Today refiners are producing at the rate of well over $8,500,000 gallons a day, more than 2,000,000 gallons a day in excess of the 1916 production. There are 526,382,385 gallons stored. Between the end of 1917 and the present, stocks of gasoline have increased 114,125,553 gallons. In short, we are producing far more than we are using. The government today is short of fuel oil. This is crude oil after lighter distillates have been taken out, such as gasoline, kerosine, etc. In order to produce the required quantity of fuel oil, refiners must produce gasoline."

MEXICAN IRRIGATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Interests in Mexico plan to irrigate a large tract of farming land near the Rio Grande River as a commercial enterprise. Consul Woodward of Matamoras writes: "The Rio Bravo Agricultural Company, with headquarters at Mexico City, controlling 1,000,000 acres a short distance from Matamoras, along the banks of the Rio Grande, has sent representatives to open up this tract with the intention of irrigating and disposing of it in small lots to farmers. The initial work contemplated is the opening up of 250,000 acres, there being sufficient pumping machinery on hand at present to irrigate 60,000 acres."

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare as follows:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	$53,191,418	$52,377,924
Balances	7,350,652	19,274,102

The Boston subtreasury's credit balance today is $367,482.

MAGNITUDE OF FORD WAR WORK

In Addition to Large Automobile Output, Company Has Hundreds of Millions in Orders for the Government on Books

DETROIT, Mich.—The magnitude of the war work, combined with the regular production of automobiles, now under way, at the mammoth Ford Motor Company plant in Highland Park, is almost unbelievable. Nevertheless, production is being held up somewhat by the ever-present apprehension of a coal shortage.

At present there are 32,455 names on the Ford Motor Highland Park payrolls. This does not include 1500 employed at the shipbuilding plant and a like number at the blast furnaces in River Rouge. By the middle of July the grand total should be 40,000.

Ford automobiles are being produced at the rate of about 1600 daily. To be exact, the daily average was 1611½ from June 15 to June 24 inclusive, during which period the plant produced 12,892 cars. On June 10 the company had bona fide unfilled orders on file for 110,607 cars, divided as follows: Touring cars, 89,242; runabouts, 9824; coupes, 3013; sedans, 1675; trucks, 5234, and chassis, 1619. The fiscal year of the company ends July 31. The output for the first 10 months and 24 days of the period totaled 651,191, which is at the annual rate of approximately 710,000 cars.

Ford's war orders are estimated at from $350,000,000 up. They include "Eagles," destined to clear the seas of U-boats; caissons, helmets by the hundreds of thousands, ambulances, Liberty motors, 400,000 aeroplane cylinders, trucks and "tanks."

The Ford "Eagles," according to Charles Brownell, publicity manager for the company, are destined to become one of the most important factors in defeating Germany. On Feb. 20 the "eagles'" nest was begun, and in a few days the first "chaser" will be lowered into the River Rouge, and started on its journey. Twenty-one boats can be assembled at one time.

"We expect shortly to produce a tank which, to the tank world, will be what the Ford automobile is to the automobile world," said Mr. Brownell. "Fifty thousand of them would help greatly to settle the war, and they can be made as rapidly as we make cars—our car record being 3866 a day."

In a little six-chaired dark room at the Ford plant the writer was privileged to see the Ford tank in action—via the celluloid film route. The little war instrument fox-trotted and waltzed, stood on end, took ditches like a thoroughbred steeplechaser, and when they were too wide, waded them and crawled up the opposite bank, walked through barbed wire entanglements with no perceptible halt, climbed to the top of a mountain of coal, stood upright in a trench and dug itself out, and finally, in trying to do the impossible act of climbing a perpendicular embankment, fell over on its back. A dozen men righted it within half a minute, none the worse for its experience. What would 50,000 of these "terriers" do on the French battle front?

It is estimated that here are now 25,000 Ford ambulances doing war duty "over there." There were 3469 of these equipped and shipped from here, and it is thought that thousands of Ford cars have been equipped by other governments and thousands have gone from the English plant.

The Ford Motor Company's original order for Liberty motors was for 5000. The motors are now being delivered to the government at the rate of 150 a day. The Ford plant is doing its part. Within two weeks this number will be increased to approximately 500. The government has already been supplied with 5928 trucks.

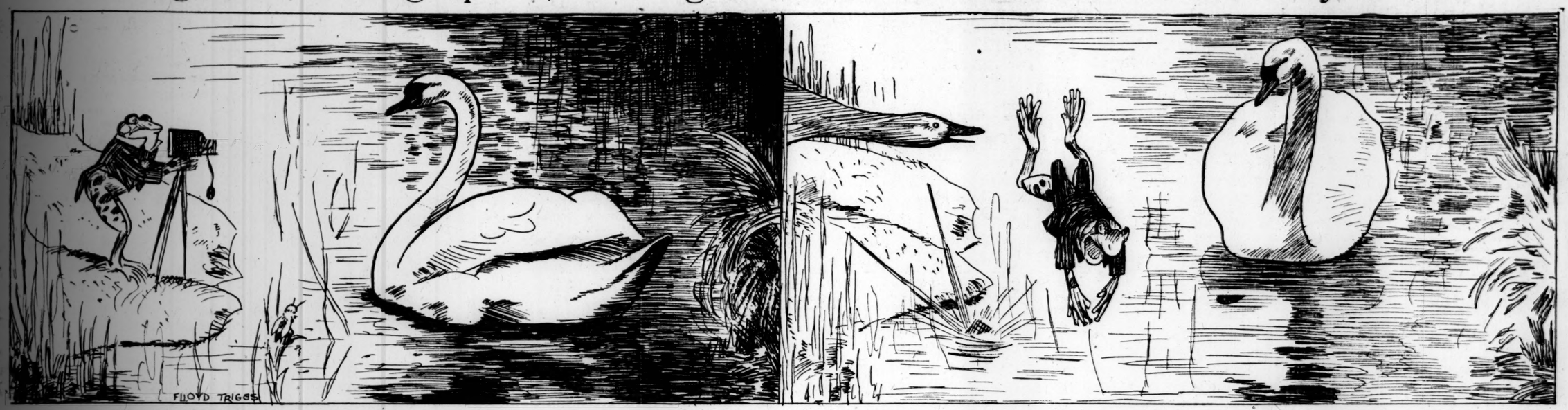
About 30,000 tractors have been shipped from the River Rouge plant to France, Belgium and England. Trainloads of these farm workers are going forward daily.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	48	49
Aetna Explos	13½	13¾
Barnett O & G	⅝	⅞
Big Ledge	1⅛	1¼
Boston & Mont	52	54
Caledonia	43	45
Calumet & Jer	1⅛	1¼
Canada Cop	1¾	1⅞
Cash Bay	4	5
Chev Motors	136	140
Cons Arizona	1¾	1⅞
Con Copper	6⅛	6⅜
Cosden & Co	6¾	6⅞
Cosden O & G	38	40
Emma Cons	15	17
Federal Oil	2⅜	2½
First Nat Copper	1¾	2
Glenrock	4½	4⅝
Goldfield Cons	⅛	¼
Green Monster	½	⅝
Hecla Mining	4⅛	4¼
Hanover	1¾	2¼
Howe Sound	4⅛	4⅜
Jerome Verde	½	⅞
Jumbo	8	10
Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅞
Lake Torp Boat	4	4½
Magma Cop	34	35
McKin Dar	37	40
Merritt	27½	28
Midwest Oil	111	112
Midwest Refining	117	119
Nixon	42	47
Okla P & R	7½	7⅝
Okmulgee	4⅜	4¾
Peerless	15	17
Penn Ky	5	5⅛
Pierce Arrow	16½	16¾
Sapulpa Ref	8¾	9½
Sequoyah Oil	¼	⅜
Sinclair Gulf	18½	19¾
Smith Motor	1⅛	1⅜
Standard Motor	12	12⅛
Stanton	1⅜	1¾
Submarine Boat	16½	17¼
Texana	70	80
Tuxpam	1½	2
United Motors	32¾	33
Un Verde Ext	39½	40½
U S Steam	5¾	6
Victoria	3½	4
Wright Martin	9⅝	9¾

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Frog, the Photographer, Is Forgotten, All On Account of the Sky Swan



Frog, the photographer, had advertised in the paper (in The Cottontail Chronicle, of course) that he was prepared to take people's pictures in their homes. He was greatly delighted that the very first response to his advertisement should be from the Swan himself.

"The Swan wants his picture taken," the Frog said, "and what a picture I can make of him! All will want their photographs taken as soon as they see what I make of the Swan!"

The Swan lived in a reedy pool, a short way downstream, and thither went Frog, the photographer, with his camera and photographic plates ready for business. While he was settling the camera into position, cleaning the lens and adjusting the shutter, the Swan floated up and down, gracefully curving his long neck, arranging and rearranging his feathers, preening and pluming and looking at his reflection in the water.

"What position would you like to be photographed in?" asked the Frog, when everything was ready.

"I think," replied the Swan, "that one ought always to be photographed in a perfectly natural position. Now I should like to be taken with my head under water."

"But—" yelled the Frog. Just then came a terrible hiss, close behind him. Over went the camera into the water. The photographer made a beautiful jump which landed him in the middle of the pool.

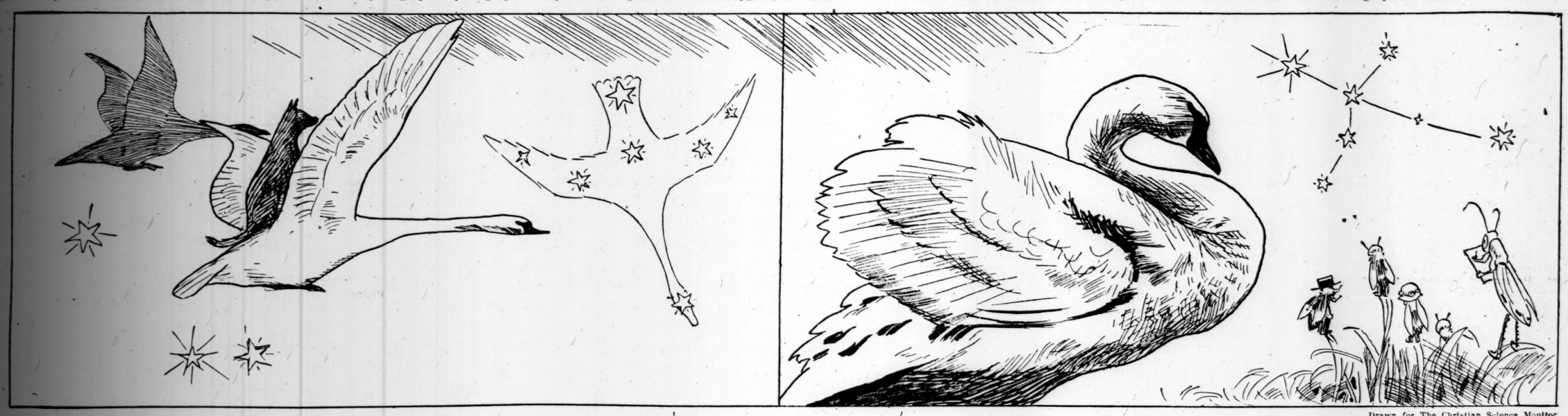
But it was only the Grey Goose who hissed, and she meant no harm whatever. She merely had a piece of news. In her hurry to tell it to the Swan, she never even saw Frog, the photographer. Aquila, the Eagle, had told her, the Grey Goose said, that there was a star group named after her old friend, the Crane. It was a constellation of the southern skies, and could not be seen in northern places. Still, Grey Goose flapped her wings and honked with delight.

"There is a swan, too, among the stars," said the Swan, quietly, after a while. "You see, Grey Goose, the sky is like a motion picture show, with age-long reels and something interesting happening all the time. Come, I will show you my constellation, which is called Cygnus, or The Swan. It is in the northern skies. I will take Dingo on my back. Dingo, you know, is the little dog who is interested in so many things." The Grey Goose and the Swan soon found Dingo, who was delighted at the prospect of being the Swan's passenger. Then the two birds spread their strong wings and mounted upward until the stars drew near.

Swan showed Grey Goose the constellation Cygnus, in the form of a great cross, stretched along the Milky Way. It was sometimes called the Northern Cross, she said, but the old name was Swan because, to the early star-gazers, the arrangement of the stars suggested a flying swan, whose outstretched wings were the arms of the cross. The bright star of The Swan was called Deneb, an Arabic word, meaning "tail," Deneb marking the tail of the imaginary swan. Deneb is a white star. Like the beautiful Vega, which shines in the same quarter of the heavens, it is a glowing sun in an early stage of its development. It is so far away that no idea of its distance can be given in the terms of measurement commonly in use among the people of earth. A star, marking the bill of The Swan, was called Albireo, another Arabic name. In one of the wings of The Swan was a star, barely visible on a clear night and known to modern astronomers as 61 Cygni, or star number 61 of the constellation Cygnus. This was the first star whose distance was measured.

When Grey Goose, the Swan and Dingo returned to earth, the little dog lost no time in finding his friends, Grasshop and the Bees, in order that they too might learn of the constellation Cygnus, in the Milky Way.

Frog, the photographer, will have to make another appointment to photograph the Swan.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Adventures of a Little Mouse

"Mother," said a little mouse, "don't you think it's time I went out into the world to seek my fortune?"

"Oh, my dear son! What! Out into the great world without me?" exclaimed Mother Mouse, much perturbed at the very idea.

"Why, you see, Mother, I am quite a big mouse now, and you have so many of my little brothers and sisters to look after. Then, too, just think what use I'd be in the world!"

"It's true I do not wish to tie you to my apron strings for always, son. I'm sure a more obedient, harmless little mouse could not be found anywhere, but—"

"But think of all the good I could do," interrupted Mousie. "One day, when I was peeping through the little hole in the nursery wainscoting, I heard Dickie tell Maisie what a little thing a mouse was—such a companion. He had one in his pocket so exactly like me that I nearly squeaked to let him know I was near. But you have always brought me up to keep in my proper place and never to intrude on folk, so I thought I'd better keep still. At first, Nurse objected to Baby handling the mouse, but soon all three, Maisie, Nurse and Baby, were petting and stroking it.

"And then, Mother, think of all the valiant deeds I could do, like the mouse who liberated a great lion caught in a net. How I should love to do things of that sort!"

"There is no reason why you should not be as distinguished a mouse as any, my son, and we certainly have that great example before us," allowed Mother Mouse, as she mused over the pros and cons. For, of course, no educated mouse is ignorant of the wonderful story of that great ancestor. Is it not written in mouse annals?

"And I certainly do not wish to be selfish and deprive lions and humans of your wonderful aid in times of need," continued Mother Mouse. "So you may start on your adventures as soon as you please."

After an affectionate farewell, little Mouse started on his journey. He did not go far on the first stage—only as far as Maisie's room. The first thing he saw was a lovely little house which, surely, must have been built especially for him. It had the softest, smoothest thatch outside, and inside its walls were of a lovely rose pink satin. There were two openings, one at each end, which was most convenient, for should anything he disapproved of come in by one door it would be so easy to slip out by the other. On one wall was slung a hammock—a pocket, if you please—where he could curl up and go to sleep ever so snugly. Not only would it serve as his bedroom, but as a larder as well, for in it were the most delicious crumbs that he had ever tasted. There were chocolates, too, with sweet white cream inside them. He nibbled and nibbled and then made up his mind to have a comfortable snooze. He was just about to close his eyes when he heard the pattering of feet; his house was lifted up bodily and two live creatures came in, one at either entrance. What could they be? he wondered. Not kittens or cats, he felt sure, and they didn't seem to be hunting for him; so he remained quite still while the house moved along briskly.

"What a comfortable way of traveling," thought Mousie and then, what with the swinging motion and the warmth and all the food he had eaten, he fell fast asleep. He was awakened by a great chattering and the pleasant tinkle of cups and saucers and spoons; and, oh my! what a delicious smell! Hot buttered crumbly scones and cookies of all sorts and cream and milk! Oh-h-h! Very naturally, our Mousie thought this was a special feast in his honor, one in which he was expected to share. The two live things had gone, and so he thought he could safely creep out and help himself to some of the good things with which the table was spread.

Screege—skroobe—crash—dash—smash—scatter—spatter—kerplunk! Mousie found himself in a nice warm bath, evidently prepared for him, with cream floating on the top. He looked over the edge of his tub and his black beady eyes opened wide with surprise, for there, in remote corners of the room, standing on chairs and sofas, were several little girls with tightly held skirts in a tremendous state of panic.

"Why?" he wondered.

"Here, Towzer, Towzer!" "Puss, Puss!" "Dickie, Dickie, do come!" was squealed from all sides.

My! What fun they were having! He had watched games of puss-in-the-corner before this. Meanwhile, he could feast away to his heart's content.

"Hulloa! What's all the row about?" asked Dickie, who came running in.

"Oh, Dickie!" cried Maisie, "do look at the mouse in my cup. He jumped out of my muff. He must have been in it all the time!

"What a sweet little mouse!" said Dickie, picking it out of the cup. "Just what I wanted! Look at its bright eyes and see how it clings to me with its little paws, as if it knew I was its friend!" One by one, the little girls crowded round Dickie, stroked the smooth little body and fed Mousie with the choicest crumbs. Mousie didn't object in the least. He was used to being made a great deal of at home. He foresaw that he would now live in Dickie's pocket, and that they would have many great adventures together. Some day he would return to his mother and tell her of all the wonderful things he had seen and done in the big world.

A Sight Not to Be Forgotten

When one is fortunate enough to see a line of swans etched upon the sky near sunset, a mile or more high, as has been my luck but twice in my life, one has seen something he will not soon forget.—(John Burroughs, in the Atlantic Monthly.)

The Boat That Melts

I have a boat of snowy white
That glides so gracefully from me;
I often try to hold it tight
But off it leaps upon the sea.

It makes the water bubble more
Than any ship you've ever seen;
It dashes wavelets toward the shore
Till water is more white than green.

But why does it no longer float?
My boat has melted all away.
Of white soap is the pretty boat
I often sail on Bath-Tub Bay.

The Double Movement of the Terrestrial Globe

You can familiarize yourself in another way with the double movement of the terrestrial globe, as follows: Place in the middle of a room a round table, writes the French naturalist, Fabre, and on that table a lighted candle to represent the sun. Then circle around the table, pirouetting on your toes. Each of your pirouettes corresponds to a turn of the earth on its axis, and your course around the table corresponds to its journey around the sun. Notice that, in turning on your toes, you present in succession to the rays of the candle the front, one side, the back, and the other side of your head, which in our experiment may represent the terrestrial globe; so that each one of its parts is in turn in the light or in the shade. The earth does the same; in turning, it presents one after the other its different regions to the rays of the sun. It is day for the region that sees the sun, night for the opposite region. That is the very simple cause of day and night. In 24 hours, the earth makes one rotation on its axis. Of these 24 hours, the duration of the day and night is composed.

England's First Coach

England's first coach was made by Walter Rippon for the Earl of Rutland, in 1555; in 1564, the year that Shakespeare was born, a second one of these elegantly carved and gilded coaches was made for Queen Elizabeth. At least six coaches had been built by the year 1675, these latter being used as public conveyances.

Three Bedouins and an Arab Mare

Charles Doughty describes a meeting with some Arab horsemen in the desert. These came near, they approached his party, they proved to be three long-haired Bedouins, they bid them salaam (peace). Then he tells of how "a fourth shock-haired cyclops of the desert, whom the fleetness of their mares had outstripped, trotted in after them, uncouthly seated upon the rawbone, narrow withers of his dromedary, without saddle, without bridle, and only as a herdsman driving with his voice and the camel-stick. His fellows rode with naked legs and unshod upon their beautiful mares' bare backs, the halter in one hand, and the long balanced lance, wavering upon the shoulder, in the other. We should think them sprawling riders; for a boast or warlike exercise, in the presence of our armed company, they let us view how fairly they could ride a career and turn; striking back heels and seated low, with pressed thighs, they parted at a hand gallop, made a tourney or two easily upon the plain; and now wheeling wide, they betook themselves down in the desert, every man bearing and handling his spear as at point . . . ; so fetching a compass and we marching, they a little out of breath came gallantly again. Under the most ragged of these riders was a very perfect young and startling chestnut mare—so shapely there are few among them. Never combed by her rude master, but all shining beautiful and gentle of herself, she seemed a darling life upon that savage soil not worthy of her gracious pasterns; the strutting tail flowed down even to the ground, and the mane (orfa) was shed by the loving nurture of her mother nature."

A Summer Day in the Trossachs

I've made the trip on fine days, when warm sunshine baked our shoulders on the coach top; I've made it in the pouring rain, when umbrellas had to be raised, forming an imperfect roof over our heads; I've made it in a Scottish mist, when all that is necessary is to turn up the collar, tie a veil over the hat, and gayly raise the face against the soft, sweet, friendly rain. But, of all weathers, I would choose a day filled with that sparkling, shifting sort of Scottish sunshine, which is accompanied by great white billowy clouds, throwing dark, rapid shadows upon the slopes of the wooded mountains. Manage to choose one of these days for your trip through the Trossachs.

Perhaps you will leave Edinburgh, early on one summer morning, traveling by Linlithgow, with a glimpse of the old palace in which Mary Stuart was born, and Stirling, with its castle and innumerable memories of James V and his escapades, of Bruce and Bannockburn, of David and Allan, in "Kidnapped," hiding under the Old Brig; and you will not find it a long journey to the little hamlet of Callender, in the hills, where a big coach will be waiting to take you to the Trossachs Hotel. Very likely you will reach there for luncheon—a pretty, green spot, just at the edge of the Trossachs proper, between two lochs, and looking out over low, lush green meadows to sloping mountainsides beyond. If you are wise, you will refuse the high seats of the coach and walk through the delightful leafy road to Loch Katrine. Above are hills thickly covered with heather, all about are trees, large and small, clothed in almost a dazzling freshness and greenness. And oh, how sweet it all smells—how the birds sing in the treetops and the little streams dash over their stones and murmur along the level stretches! Of course, you will be thinking of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," for here was Lanrick Mead, meeting-place of the Clan Alpine, after the fiery cross had been carried from clan to clan as a call to arms. Here, too, was Coilantogle Ford, where James Fitz-James fought with Roderick Dhu; near here they crossed the quaint old Brig o' Turk and made their way along the road beside Loch Achray.

The word Trossachs means "bristling country," yet the name does not apply too well to what one finds there. The scenery is all gentle, of almost a fairylike daintiness and charm. Everywhere are wild flowers and deep, dense, fragrant woods, where one instinctively looks for deer. To be sure, some of the hills are bare and crowned with great gray rocks; but others are spread with a carpet of dim purple heather. It is a place to stroll idly, with plenty of time to enjoy the surroundings to the full. At length you will arrive at the little pier, beyond which Loch Katrine stretches in silvery sheen. Doubtless heavy mists will hang over Ben Venue, only occasionally moving away enough to disclose its great head. Beyond the silver strand and the lovely wooded headland with its steep pass, well known to the lovers of "Rob Roy," a little distance out in the lake, lies Ellen's Isle. It exactly satisfies one's mental picture of it—this tiny, round, wooded island, with a little beach for the landing.

"When lo! forth starting at the sound,
From underneath an aged oak,
That slanted from the islet rock,
A damsel guider of its way,
A little skiff shot to the bay."

These lines will surely come back to you at once, merely after one glance at the scene before you; and you will long to get possession of a copy of the poem to read every word over again. It will all mean so much more, after you have been to Loch Katrine.

But the little boat will be almost ready to start, so you must make your way back along the shore and go on board. Then you will have the most charming sort of ride down the loch to Stronachlacher, at the further end. On you go from there, in a coach again, across country over a high, windy, open road, to Inversnaid, where lived Helen Macgregor, Rob Roy's wife. All through the district one is following the adventures of this picturesque bandit and his bold followers. It was near Inversnaid, too, that the Scottish Robin Hood robbed the Duke of Argyle's fort, built for the express purpose of capturing him, of every gun which it boasted. Just near the foot of a steep hill, one will come upon Loch Lomond and pretty Inversnaid Falls, tumbling its waters into the lake. On either shore of Loch Lomond, too, rise mountains, but they are rather more distant and not so steep; the boat makes frequent stops at attractive little resorts, where the wharves are crowded with laughing, waving summer visitors, come down to see the boat pass. The water is of a curious, transparent green, the mountains lavender tinted, in the late afternoon sunshine. You will regret having to leave the boat at Balloch, where the Glasgow train is waiting. But you still may look forward to a glimpse of the sturdy, steep old rock whereon stands Dumbarton Castle, before the smoke and noise and bustle of Scotland's metropolis claims you.

Buttons in War Time

Buttons are one of the many things that the government has to concern itself about in times of war. It is reported that the stock of buttons in the United States, that is to say, the stock suitable for military purposes, is to be taken over by the government, says an exchange.

Manufacturers of buttons to all appearances fall far short in their production, and the shortage is intensified by the fact that England also seems short of buttons and has been in the past importing from the United States.

Buttons are needed in enormous quantities for the clothing of the fighting men and the government, it is reported, is taking an inventory of the country's stock of buttons of metal, horn and vegetable ivory and may save the manufacturers the trouble of looking for customers.

If I Could Dig Like a Rabbit

If I could dig holes in the ground like a rabbit,
D'you know what I'd do?
Well, I'd dig a deep hole—
Right under that tree—
Then I'd go down—and down,
And find out where the tree starts,
And I'd find out how it eats and drinks,
And what makes it grow . . .
Yes I would!

P'r'aps I could dig a hole right up into that tree,
And—see—it—grow . . .
But p'r'aps I couldn't.

Anyway I could dig 'way down,
And see all the flower seeds,
And all the grass seeds,
And under that big rock there might be some rock seeds.
And I'd see everything start growing.

Do all the seeds make noises
When they start to grow?
What do you s'pose about that?
I s'pose they sing,
'Cause they're so glad to come up here and see the sunshine. . . .

Well, anyway I'd find out all about it, 'way down there,
And then I'd want to come up home,
And I'd have so much to tell you!
If I could dig holes like a rabbit,
That's just what I would do.

—Rose Strong Hubbell.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William M. Abbott of Chicago, who is prominent in the war committee of the Technical Societies of that city, a newly created federation of experts for war service, is an Illinois-born and educated engineer of eminence, and a trustee of the University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1884. Serving for a time as a machinist and draftsman, in 1887 he formed business connections with a firm proffering service in electricity to citizens and corporations of Chicago, and in the course of time he came to be an employee of the Edison Company, for which for many years he has been an operating and advisory engineer with the large responsibilities that grow with the city and the company.

William Kent, now a member of the United States Tariff Commission, and formerly a representative in Congress from the First California District, is championing, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, a very high rate of income tax, and also federal taxation of land so as to bring into the national treasury the profits from unearned increment that otherwise will go to individuals now untouched by taxation on wealth values which they do not create. Mr. Kent has been one of the most interesting independent political leaders and office-holders that the country has had during the past quarter of a century. He grew up in California, was sent to Yale University for his academic training, and, as soon as he graduated, in 1887, he settled in Chicago, where his family had investments and business interests, and where he combined attention to business with an unusual interest in civic affairs and willingness to give of himself and of his time to bettering local politics and government. He entered the common council and fought "The Gray Wolves" of the grafting gangs of both parties. He was president of the Municipal Voters League, and a leader in the Civil Service Reform League. When he returned to California, in 1907, he at once showed the same civic interest there, and in state and national politics was conspicuous as a progressive. He has been one of the marked men among Yale's graduates who have had the social vision and a temper of revolt against "things as they are." He also has served well as a typical possessor of wealth, who, like Gifford Pinchot, Cleveland H. Dodge, and other men of that type, have felt the call to service of the community rather than to indulgence of self in luxury and ease.

Lieut.-Gen. The Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., D. S. O, has recently resigned the Irish command which he has held since 1916. Sir Bryan is a Galway man, and like many other Irishmen has distinguished himself in the army. He has seen service in India and Egypt, where he won the D. S. O. During the South African war he commanded a cavalry brigade, and led the column that went to the relief of Mafeking. During the campaign he was twice mentioned in dispatches, and he received the Queen's medal with three clasps and was made a Companion of the Bath. In 1906 Sir Bryan received the rank of major-general and, six years later, was made lieutenant-general and was created a K. C. V. O. During the present war General Mahon served on the western front, and also commanded the Serbian Expeditionary Force at Salonika. In 1916 he succeeded General Maxwell as commander-in-chief in Ireland.

Guy M. Whipple, who is to be director of educational research at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, where he is to carry forward studies in technical education and the pedagogy of engineering, is a Brown University graduate, who took post-graduate work at Cornell University, and did his first teaching at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. In 1898 he joined the faculty of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. In search for a man to develop its department of education, the University of Illinois finally selected Professor Whipple, and he has been there since he left Cornell in 1914. The financial resources and the broad, progressive program of the institution in Pittsburgh have now won him.

REQUISITION OF BRITISH CHEESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By the British Cheese (Requisition) Order, 1918, dated May 29, 1918, and made by the Food Controller for the purpose of controlling the distribution of British-made cheese, all persons who manufacture in Great Britain any British-made whole-milk cheese other than Caerphilly, Wensleydale or Stilton cheese, soft cheese, or cheeses weighing two pounds, or less, uncut, are required to place at the disposal of the Food Controller all such cheese manufactured by them on and after June 1, 1918, and to deliver the same to such persons in such quantities and at such times as the Food Controller may from time to time prescribe. The order does not, unless the Food Controller otherwise directs, apply to makers of cheese who normally during the period of their manufacture produce less than 56 pounds of cheese a week.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Coal and the Consumer

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.) LEDGER—The Federal Fuel Administration has twisted a rope for coal profiteers which ought to prove mighty effective. Notice has been served upon all dealers that they will not be permitted to add the new railroad freight rate on coal to the prices of the coal stocks they now have on hand, nor upon any coal for the transportation of which the increased rate has not been paid. If this rope could only be stretched a bit, the purchasing public would be saved many millions of dollars. For one of the most common methods of the profiteer is to take advantage of conditions which may affect the cost of his commodities at some time in the future, but which have not the most remote connection with the cost of his present stock. It is a sort of gambling in futures, with the cards invariably stacked against the retail buyer. If there could be some way by which prices were kept in some fair relation to the actual, not the speculative cost, the people would be protected against a form of extortion that is almost universal.

Question of Deportation

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—The Secretary of War has made an admirable suggestion as to the disposition of Americans who will not fight for America. He urges that they be deported at the end of the war, they themselves to choose the land to which they desire to go. This country is no place for hyphenated Americans, and it was about time that someone said so in unequivocal terms. The Secretary of War has done so. We can only hope that his suggestion will provoke the legal arrangements necessary before such a step can be taken.

Effects of the War on the Wealthy

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—It is being demonstrated every day that this is not a rich man's war in the sense that the rich man will make money out of it and the poor man will do the fighting and suffer the losses. It has struck the rich serious blows. The hardest hit among the rich have been the great corporation lawyers. These highly trained counsel, men who devoted their talents to matters affecting the railways, now find themselves without such work. In the general practice of law, the business of leading lights has been considerably reduced, and fewer clients patronize the offices of the less noteworthy members of the legal profession. Some of the corporation lawyers occupied whole floors in the big buildings in New York. It is said that large sections of these offices are now for rent.

Concerning the Shad

BALTIMORE NEWS—Maybe some will blame it on the war, but the fact is that the shad, long the pride of Chesapeake Bay in the spring-time, is almost extinct. He will soon be as scarce as the sturgeon now is in these waters, and the sturgeon seems billed to go the way of that has-been—the dodo. For years shad have been caught by nets extended far out into the lower bay before they could get to the spawning grounds in fresh water. And year by year the supply has been getting smaller and smaller. So this year the shad was a very scarce fish in the very markets where 20 or 30 years ago it was so plentiful that a fine one might be bought at retail for twenty-five cents. What is to be done about it is a question? Conservation Commissioner Killian holds to the belief that the dumping of factory waste in the waters of the bay and tributaries has a great deal to do with destroying the fish and keeping them out of the bay. Thus far there is not sufficient legislation on the subject to enable the Conservation Commission to deal with the problem successfully.

NEW BRIDGE COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The new Third Avenue Bridge, which has been in course of construction six years, has been completed. It spans the Mississippi River, connecting the East Side factory district with the retail section, and is of concrete, the work costing $850,000.

ITALIAN FOOD MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The announcement of the constitution of a Food Ministry in Italy is in no way unexpected, the step has been advocated in the press and Signor Crespi's success in steering the country through the difficulties which have beset the food supply of the country during the past months seemed certain to assure his appointment as Minister. The ministry is to be constituted for the period of the war and for a year after peace is declared. The Undersecretary of State is to be Marchese Ferdinando Nunziant di San Ferdinando. The hope is expressed that the new arrangements will be calculated to help to carry the country over the period between the present time and the beginning of the next cereal year.

At the same time, the resignation of Signor Giacomo Reggi from the undersecretaryship for arms and munitions is announced, and the appointment of Signor Salvatore Orlando in his stead.

WOMEN IN AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Royal Air Force announces that women are now to be employed by units in Toronto, Beamsville, Hamilton and Deseronto. The class of help required includes clerks, stenographers, telephone operators, cooks, waitresses, kitchen helpers, store women, superintendents, automobile drivers and general workers, and the wages paid will be from $10 to $20 per week with opportunities for increase from $12 to $30.

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BRIDGE ACROSS ARKANSAS RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FORT SMITH, Ark.—A movement is on foot in Fort Smith to build a new concrete bridge across the Arkansas River, connecting this city with Oklahoma. The bridge would cost $600,000 and would require 15 months to build. The only other bridge here connects Fort Smith with Van Buren, Ark.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART — AND THE ANGLO-SAXON

"Listen, Belinda, please listen—

"'On entering this gallery (Gallery F8) the visitor will probably experience something of Aladdin's bewilderment when the treasures of the secret cave first met his eyes.'"

"Well?" murmured Belinda. "Well?"

"Why, don't you see—here is enthusiasm, real enthusiasm, in an official publication! Amazing, as Whistler would say! The passage I have read to you is in the pamphlet issued by the New York Metropolitan Museum describing the Pierpont Morgan wing. Enthusiasm in a curator! Why, it's unprecedented! I am impressed. He has conveyed his enthusiasm to me. We must go to the Metropolitan Museum at once and enjoy these objects of Renaissance art of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries. We won't look at anything else in the Morgan wing. We'll put on invisible blinkers. We'll confine ourselves to Gallery F8. Such unparalleled official enthusiasm must be treated with the highest respect. We, as dutiful—"

"But," interjected Belinda, "we had arranged to see the Loyalty procession, and then we were going to walk across the park to make acquaintance with the pictures belonging to the New York Historical Society."

"Right-O," cried the Stranger, who, having just donned his new summer suit, was in the highest spirits. "We'll do all three. We'll have a jolly afternoon of sunshine, loyalty, pictures and bibelots."

Three hours later the Stranger and Belinda seated themselves on the sward that eases toward a corner of the lake in Central Park and prepared to converse. A busy water rat looked at them for a moment as if saying—"Why ain't you doing war work?" then scuttled away; a squirrel waited at a safe distance, imagining that when two people sit together at a lake side they must be going to eat; but when he found that they were only talking art he retired to a tree.

"Pierpont Morgan was quite an extraordinary man," said the Stranger; "in a way he was unique. Collectors are numerous, but usually they collect one group or kind of things. Pierpont Morgan collected everything in the art way, from pictures to snuff-boxes, from Gothic sculptures to china cups. One rule, one only, he had—they must always be the best. To him the best often meant the costliest, and the value of many of the things he acquired was their rarity, not their art achievement. Now art, as Whistler said, is a goddess of dainty thought, reticent of habit, abjuring all obtrusiveness. Daintiness and reticence are not the notes of the Morgan collection, rather prodigality and universality. He spoiled the climes; he gathered in everything that the artistic ingenuity of man has constructed. The result is wonderful, but it isn't necessarily art."

"We owe a great debt to him," said Belinda. "Any museum, in any country, would have gone on its knees to acquire the treasures that are now grouped in the 11 rooms of the Metropolitan Museum 'for the instruction and pleasure of the American people'—beautiful phrase that."

"True," said the Stranger. "I, like everybody else, am immensely grateful; but we mustn't lose our heads. We must exercise wisdom, and express ourselves with judgment. We are alone here, you are discretion itself, the water rat and the squirrel are busy with their own affairs, so I can say what I think. In spite of the curator's enthusiasm, in spite of the glowing (but rather general) accounts in the newspapers, with their chatter about Merovingian and Romanesque art—mere names, mere names—I was bored by the hour I spent in Gallery F8."

"Bored!—bored in a room which contains the Benvenuto Cellini cup, and seven examples of the priceless Henri II ware!"

The Stranger meekly bowed his head. "I agree," he said, "that the things you mention are great rarities, that at auction they would fetch enormous prices, because there are a dozen collectors in the world who would give almost anything to possess them; but I submit that they are not art. They are examples of work by extremely able craftsmen, whose chief concern was to show their extraordinary cleverness. These things are not in the same class as 'the fan of Hokusai' or 'the marbles of the Parthenon.' I doubt, always have doubted if Cellini was an artist at all. Was he anything more than a first-rate, rather fulsome craftsman? It is the man, the ebullient, swaggering, fearless man, not the craftsman, who has dominated the world. That cup of his in Gallery F8, 'in red jasper ornamented with gold, enamel and jewels,' is merely the expression of very competent fingers and a rather vulgar mind. Why, you yourself went into ecstasies over the thinness with which the jasper had been carved. That isn't art—it's expert craftsmanship. And the other innumerable 'objects of art' in this Gallery F8—precious, priceless, many of them, yes, but their value is one of oddness, overloaded richness and rarity. Art is a different thing altogether—shy, reticent, unobtrusive. Art demands form, color and right proportion, and there must be no fleck of vanity in the worker. Almost all the things in this Gallery F8 are vain things, little magnificence piled upon little magnificence, each and all proclaiming how clever was the man who made them. Why, the only things there that gave me real pleasure were the two pieces of Medici porcelain, fine in form and color, early specimens of this ware—shy, reticent, unobtrusive. I salute them as art, but I will not bow the knee to the many vain and precious things in Gallery F8. They bored me because they are not art—that's the simple reason."

"Then why," said Belinda, "was the curator so enthusiastic? He ought to know."

The Stranger shrugged his shoulders. "Every man to his taste. I seem to be becoming a scold. It can't be helped. The war has made me very eager to get at the right view of things. Constantly I meet with attempts to camouflage art, not with intent to deceive, but because there seems to be an impression that in art matters you can lead the public to believe anything if only you are insistent enough.

"Take the case of Ridgway Knight's Salon picture, 'After the Battle of the Marne.' When the French Salon opened, some kindly American newspaper man in Paris, knowing his American public, cabled home saying that this picture was 'the chief attraction of the year at the Salon.' A hundred people in America knew this to be nonsense; a hundred thousand believed it, and probably announced the news to a hundred thousand more. The picture was purchased by a well-meaning gentleman, and generously offered by him to a war-relief fund. 'After the Battle of the Marne' was auctioned for this purpose in New York. Speeches were made about it from the rostrum; a magic lantern threw a representation of the dull picture upon a screen; the auctioneer—well, you know what auctioneers are—and the result was that this eminently commonplace, eminently conscientious picture, neither better nor worse than a thousand other similar pictures at the Salon, was sold, amid terrific applause, for $25,100. Casuists may amuse themselves by deciding whether this handsome sum of money that goes to the relief fund atones for the untruth in calling it 'the chief attraction of the year.'"

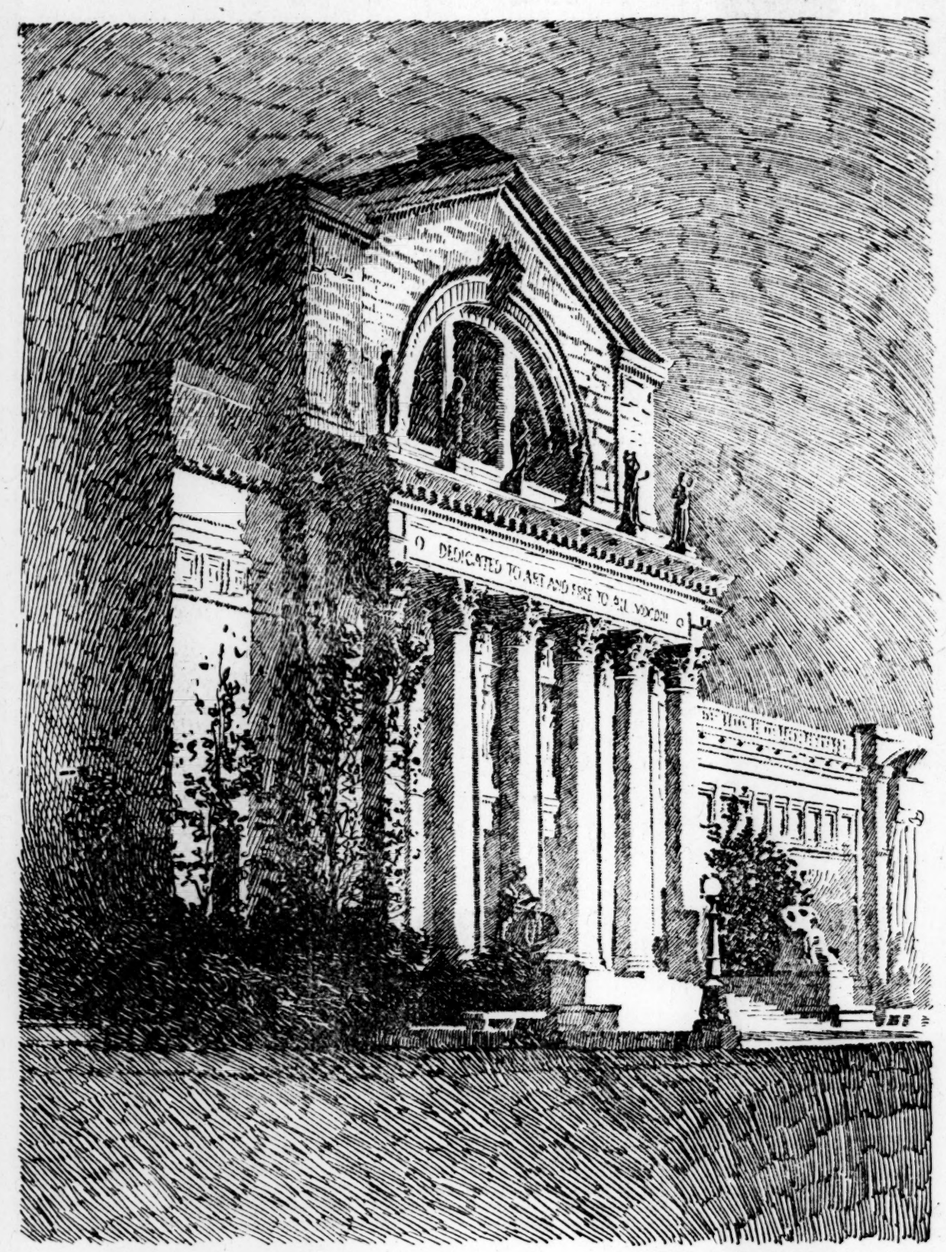
"They couldn't have camouflaged a Parisian audience," said Belinda.

"No, the Latin races understand art instinctively; the Anglo-Saxon has an immense respect for art, but, as a rule, he has no instinct for it. You and I enjoyed ourselves at the New York Historical Society, because like Henry Hudson we were explorers and unlike him we knew where we were. When I write up my diary tonight I shall say something like this—'Visited New York Historical Society for first time. New building—collection of pictures on upper floor—badly shown—one wall in blinding light, the other in shadow—seven-eighths of the pictures ordinary — one-eighth remarkable — among them half a dozen masterpieces —Memling, Mantegna, Dürer, Mabuse, etc.—these are hung anyhow, mixed up with others as if they were ordinary pictures—a third-rate Murillo in alcove by itself—was told it had been hung there because it fitted the space—strange it is how little the Anglo-Saxon knows about art.'

"Those will be my notes," said the Stranger. "Of course we enjoyed the adventure because we have been trained to discover masterpieces. But this unintelligent way of showing pictures is wrong. The public is not instructed. I think a leaf should be taken from the book of excellent Artemus Ward. When he was guilty of a 'plaisanterie' it was his way to add in parenthesis, 'N. B. This is a goak.' Why should not the Historical Society affix to the frame of each of these outstanding pictures—'N. B. This is a masterpiece'? Then the public would begin to be perplexed and to ask questions; then might begin an intelligent interest by the Anglo-Saxon in art."

"A counsel of perfection," said Belinda, rising because a sailor and his sweetheart had just nosed their boat, thinking they were alone, into the secluded spot. "You aim high, sir."

"What else am I here for? Of course I aim high. Doing so, I may hit the bull's-eye, like Fromentin. Whereas, if I aim low, I remain merely a healthy, unintelligent Anglo-Saxon." —Q. R.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The City Art Museum of St. Louis

THE FRENCH ART EXHIBIT IN MADRID

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—A scheme which for long past has occupied the interest of the mutual lovers of French and Spanish art, who saw in the idea for two exhibitions which should be complementary to each other—one of the works of modern French artists in Madrid and the other of those of modern Spanish artists in Paris—another means of strengthening the friendly sentiments of the two nations toward each other, has just been in part accomplished. The French exhibition has been duly opened in Madrid, and from every point of view it is a splendid success. Until quite recently it was expected that the Spanish exhibition in Paris would be held almost simultaneously, but it was recognized ultimately that the times are not propitious, and this part of the dual program of the lovers of art and of trans-Pyrennean friendship will be accomplished later, at no distant date.

It is about two years since a commission of eminent Spanish personalities carried to Paris a testimonial of the sympathy and affection that the glorious effort of their northern neighbors inspired in them. This sentimental mission was received cordially, and in its own way was highly successful, and as a result there was organized an Assembly, as it is called, of French and Spanish people, who have undertaken to improve the relations between the two countries by every means available.

The president of the Spanish section of this Assembly is the Duke of Alba, and he presides also over the art committee of the same, of which Señores Jose Villegas, Jacinco Octavio Picon, Mariano Benlliure, Miguel Blay and Joaquin Bilbao, all men prominent in Spanish art, are also members. These, in conjunction with the French authorities charged with the arrangements of the exhibition from their side, have exercised their efforts to the end that the exhibition which is now held in the Palace of the Retiro is from all points of view a remarkable affair, and, as the presentation of one country to another of its modern productions in art, can seldom have been equaled.

Here in this exhibition there are about 190 works, 93 being the property of the French state, thoroughly representative of the best French pictorial art during the closing period of the Nineteenth Century and the present one as far as it has gone, the period being from 1870 to the present time. Almost all the works are more or less famous and have been studied by Spanish art students and writers either in the originals or in reproductions. Many of them are even tolerably well known to the multitude, but the desire has been to place in this exhibition just the very best of which modern France is capable. Notable among the works on the walls are the fine portrait of the great Spaniard of the revolution, General Prim, by Regnault, and examples of the best work of Léon Bonnat, Charles Durand, Laurens, Puvis de Chavannes, Détaille, François Flameng, Galgiardini, Hareux, Aimé Morot, Butin, Fernando Humbert, Henri Gervex, Antonin Mercier, Eugenio Bulard, Dawant, Georges Léon, Henri Royeu, Demont Breton, Pedro Laurent, Paul Chabas, Rafael Colom, Cheunaz, Bouveret and many others.

Spanish artistic circles are keenly animated by the exhibition. "I think," says a leading critic, "that the chief interest this exhibit has for us lies in the fact that it enables us to appreciate the contrast, which is largely to our disadvantage, between the qualities of French artistic genius, which is apparently superficial and slight and yet is always deep and strong, and our own artistic individuality, which is somewhat decadent, hot-headed and wayward. We are really more of painters than the French, more intuitive, better capable of revealing the subtleties of life on canvas than they, but we have not the ideas that they have, we are wanting in that modern sensibility which enables them to appreciate the most delicate and passing tints of feeling and thought, and they always know how to carry through an idea by means of patient, orderly and methodical technique to a happy and successful completion. They have both the perception, the idea and the power of execution; artistically they are thorough."

The well-known Spanish sculptor, Señor Mariano Benlliure, who, as director of Bellas Artes, has taken a foremost part in the organization of this enterprise, considers that this exhibition and all the thought and discussion to which it has given rise, is likely to have a direct effect upon Spanish art and, perhaps, in some measure on French art also, because the intimacy which is considerably strengthened by its means will have the effect of a closer mutual study being given by the artists of both nations to their respective works. He thinks that such exhibitions as this, a French exhibition in Madrid, and a Spanish exhibition in Paris, ought to be held annually, and that the mutual study by the French and Spanish of their respective works will result in a stronger and better art for both of them.

Good as was this present exhibition in Madrid, he said, it was desirable that in the future a better display should be made of the work of the younger French painters, in whom were exhibited more pronouncedly the tendencies of the future, and in another season also they hoped for a display of French sculpture.

The amenities of the exhibition have been in all respects happy and successful. It had been intended that the opening ceremony should have been performed by King Alfonso, but family affairs prevented this arrangement from being carried through. In his absence the Minister of Public Information, Señor Alba, took the leading part, in the presence of a distinguished company which included M. Gabriel Hanotaux and the other French delegates, M. Joseph Thierry, the French Ambassador, and Sir Arthur Hardinge, British Ambassador. In the course of his speech Señor Alba gave a warm welcome to the French delegates, and expressed his belief that the tightening of the bonds between the two nations by means of these moral and intellectual interests was of the highest value to both of them. M. Widor, in the name of the Institut de France and the French artists, gave thanks for the splendid reception which had been accorded to them.

On the following day the King and Queen attended the exhibition, being received by M. and Mme. Thierry, while M. Hanotaux escorted Their Majesties through the galleries and explained the works when necessary. The King made a little speech in which he spoke of the lively sympathy that he feels for France. Afterward there was luncheon at the French Embassy, at which were present besides the Ambassador, M. Hanotaux and the whole of the French mission; Señor Benlliure; the composers, Señores Breton and Azana; the painters, Señores Sorolla and Bilbao, and many other persons of distinction in the world of art. M. Thierry, in speaking of his desire to do the utmost in his power to contribute to the work of Franco-Spanish rapprochement in every way possible, said that this exhibition proved in a striking manner that the French in the midst of battle preserved their artistic cult, the civilizing influences of which exalted the moral forces to the advantage of the country in its hour of trial.

It is a little curious to note that, though from the art point of view this exhibition is an event of quite first-class importance, and from the social point of view, with the King and Queen and the best of Madrid society giving it their warm patronage, it is of the utmost account, and many columns have been written about it in all the leading journals that are not concerned with German interests, the latter do not even mention it to the extent of the shortest paragraph. This is regarded as being more amusing than otherwise.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB EXHIBIT

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England — The tendency of the younger artists of today to experiment in all sorts of directions is very well illustrated in the present exhibition of the New English Art Club. The collection which has been brought together is made up very largely of works which show a plain intention to break away from the more popular conventions in pictorial art and to find new ways of expressing the æsthetic emotion; it is distinguished by an evident desire on the part of the contributors to substitute a fresh manner of regarding nature and a novel kind of executive method for those which have, for some time past, been accepted as rightly suited to the artist's purposes.

This tendency, when it is rightly directed, and when it is guided by an intelligent conception of the aims of art, deserves encouragement, because it is only by experiment that the artist who wishes to think for himself can decide what is the direction in which he can give the fullest play to his personality. The man who experiments thoughtfully and sincerely, and who tests his convictions by systematic investigation of the reasons for their existence, and by careful study of the results to which they lead, is well on the way to valuable achievement. If his self-criticism is sound, the work he does is significant and what he accomplishes adds something appreciable to the sum total of the art of his time. The experiments of such a man are necessary steps by which he arrives at certainty of practice; by which, too, he assures himself that the path he has chosen is the one he ought to tread.

But the experiment that is undisciplined, that is not guided by sincere thought and by consistent pursuit of a set purpose, is of hardly any value. It is only an expression of a spirit of restlessness and uncertainty; it leads nowhere and it gives no results. It creates in the artist who gives way to it a condition of vague discontent with things as they are, without helping him to reach any position of stability in which he can use his capacities to full effect. Worst of all, perhaps, it inclines him to amuse himself with the ideas of other men and to drift about from one sort of art to another without ever finding one in which he can do anything that is really serious. The best that can be hoped for him is that he will settle down as an imitator of some one of definite individuality and will spend his life in the more or less efficient reproduction of second-hand ideas.

There are examples of both kinds of experiment in this exhibition of the New English Art Club—there is some that is hopeful and full of promise for the future, there is some that is intelligent and well directed, and some that is decidedly interesting in its actual accomplishments; but there is much that is too tentative and indefinite to have any meaning whatever, and there is a good deal that is plainly tainted with insincerity and affectation. There are primitive pretenses, for instance, in which nothing is so apparent as the struggle of the painter to maintain a simplicity of manner with which he had temperamentally no sympathy. There are self-conscious perversions of fact in which the artist has deliberately falsified what he has seen so as to bring his picture into accordance with the convention to which he believes he ought to subscribe. There are canvases which are only beginnings and in which the initial idea has given out almost at the start. All these things weaken the show and take away some of its interest as a display of the views and methods of the younger school.

But it suffers, too, from the absence or inadequate representation of certain artists whom people have come to regard as the chief leaders of the New English Art Club. There is nothing by that admirable painter, Mr. W. W. Russell, nothing by Mr. Orpen, Mr. McEvoy, Mr. Francis James, Mr. Philip Connard and Mr. Walter Sickert, and there is no work of importance by Mr. P. W. Steer, though his small portrait of Mrs. Joseph Holbrooke can certainly be noted as one of the best pieces of sound and expressive painting in the show. The better men who are represented do what they can to keep up the standard of the collection—there are, for example, two excellent landscapes, "Double Rainbow, Whinfell," and "The Shadow on the Bridge," by Mr. C. J. Holmes; a strong and serious record of nature, "A Yorkshire Hillside," by Mr. Sidney Lee; a dramatic war picture, "The Triumph of Man," by Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, and a sparkling little "Corner of a Garden," by Mr. Mark Fisher, and there are notable water colors and drawings by Mr. Steer, Mr. A. W. Rich, and Mr. Muirhead Bone; a very sound little flesh study, too, "The Manicure," by Professor Tonks, and a clever "Still Life" by Mr. Harold Speed must also be noted. But these, even with a few others of memorable quality, do not suffice to give the show its full measure of authority; the amount of uncertain effort is so large that a much more considerable proportion of serious work is needed to counteract it.

THE ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The City Art Museum of St. Louis—which derives its name from the fact that it is a municipal institution—aims to reach the people in two ways. It endeavors to attract as large a number as possible to the museum for recreation by affording them pleasurable and wholesome occupation, reviving their spirits or strength after toil. It endeavors to educate them—using the word "educate" also in its literal sense, as enlightenment rather than discipline.

The greatest asset of an institution, as of an individual, or of an original object, is to be found in virtues peculiar to its kind. Of a good race-horse, one judges wisely if one judges of its merits peculiar to race-horses, such as speed; in the case of good paintings, of characteristics peculiar to paintings, such as color and composition; of good textiles, of properties peculiar to woven things; of good furniture, of properties peculiar to furniture. All else, for example the literary content of a painting, is of secondary importance, and the same test may be applied to a museum. If it excels as a museum, it has justified its existence, and only then.

The peculiarity differentiating an art museum from other institutions lies in its function to provide recreation and education for the public by the acquisition, conservation and exhibition of works of art. A museum, for example, differs from a university mainly in that works of art in the museum take a place that is occupied in the university by professors and instructors—the backbone of the university.

Driving home this fact, Huxley, in an address at the formal opening of Johns Hopkins University, put into words the basis of the subsequent success of that institution.

"It has been my fate," he said, "to see great educational funds fossilize into mere bricks and mortar, in the petrifying springs of architecture, with nothing left to work the institution they were intended to support. Administrators of educational funds have sometimes made a palace and called it a university. I would say that whenever you do build, get an honest bricklayer, and make him build such rooms as you really want, leaving ample room for expansion. And a century hence, when you have endowed all the professors you need and built all the laboratories that are wanted, and have the best museums and the finest library that can be imagined; then, if you have a few hundred thousand dollars you don't know what to do with, send for an architect and tell him to put up a façade." It is perhaps to be expected that a natural scientist speaking of architecture would misconstrue the first consideration to a good architect, which is adaptability to the purpose for which a building is planned, but most of us will agree that Huxley's positon was in other respects sound.

Substitute for eminent professors, which this implies, eminent works of art, and you have the basis for a successful art museum. Everything else may be considered of minor importance, provided the museum is used by the public.

The City Art Museum of St. Louis is in point of years one of the oldest in the country, but it was not until 1907 that an event took place starting it on the road to national standing. In that year the citizens of St. Louis voted to support it by a public tax. It became a municipal institution, and is the only large municipal museum in the country. This offers an advantage to the public and a drawback; the drawback consisting in the fact that when it became a public institution and every property-owner was taxed toward its support, individuals no longer felt it incumbent upon themselves to donate works of art. On the other hand, the museum, no longer dependent on private patronage, found itself in an enviable position, among museums. It was free to discriminate, to exclude, and to exhibit before the public objects deserving of museum space. This is a vital matter, because about nine-tenths of objects offered to museums are not, rightly speaking, museum objects, though they may be submitted with benevolent intention. Generally such objects possess a sentimental value to the owner, who exaggerates their æsthetic and educational value. It is easier for an institution to accept them, than later to dispose of them. The fact may be demonstrated in most museums by the presence of collections that have been accepted on condition that they shall remain intact, the donors as a rule being unaware that the standard of a museum, capably administered, tends to rise with the multiplication of objects, and that some that were fit for it in the beginning have to be weeded out when superior examples are purchased or donated to take their place. Therefore, the St. Louis museum was singularly fortunate in that it was placed in a position to confine its acquisitions to objects of intrinsic value, and that it may exchange any of these it has purchased for a better example, when one superior to it becomes available. The public profits thereby, because instead of two objects, one good and the other less good, the one of minor importance may be excluded for one of major interest. Thus the majority of objects originally in the museum have been replaced with better examples, and recent purchases show a tendency to decrease rather than increase the number left, for objects of greater importance.

The museums of Europe and of America are in many cases overcrowded, owing not to an excess of superior but to an excess of mediocre specimens that could be withdrawn to the advantage of the museum and of the public. The St. Louis museum is making the endeavor to avoid this by limiting the number of pieces on view and through attempting a rich but simple installation. Each specimen worthy of exhibition has ample space, and the public, it is believed, is saved both fatigue and confusion in its search for objects.

Most people stand by the park of their home city; it has associations for them that no other park can offer. St. Louisans justly appreciate their Forest Park, which contains more than 1300 acres of woodland and meadow. Well within it, the City Art Museum occupies a place on the crest of a hill which has been likened to the Acropolis, from its resemblance to the temple-crowned hill of Athens. The site, compared even with that of the Louvre, the Prado, or the Hermitage, for natural beauty is unsurpassed. The effect of it is marked, on the public, when they leave the museum of an afternoon and find before them a panorama of natural splendor.

The building itself, an impressive stone structure which is in part designed after the vaulted Baths of Caracalla, devotes forty-seven galleries to exhibits, presenting characteristic examples of the art of Egypt, Greece, Rome, The Far East, The Near East, Old Masters, Sculpture, Modern European and American Paintings, Prints, Furniture, Textiles and Ceramics.

It has been necessary to dwell on the character of the exhibits to explain the endeavor of the museum to reach the public in the right way. There is no right way for a museum except on the basis of worthy originals. With works of art American museums are privileged to demonstrate another remark of Huxley's: "Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation."

HAWAIIAN PAINTINGS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—E. W. Christmas, R. B. A., is to have an exhibit at the territorial fair. The artist returned to Honolulu recently after an absence of three months on the island of Maui, where he has been painting. Among the pictures to be seen is one of Kilauea volcano, painted last January, with the great peaks piercing the mist, smoke and steam. The light effects of this, and of a Haleakala sunrise, are remarkably good. The latter shows the famous heavy morning mists in the great crater, with the sun, under a bank of purple and red clouds, far across over the opposite rim.

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THE HOME FORUM

War in Peace

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRICTLY speaking, spiritual war, instead of being *against* anything, is war *for* Principle. In other words, the essence of war for a right idea is not really destruction but activity. In the world-situation today the most noticeable fact to the metaphysical observer is not the general slaughter and destruction but the tremendously more vigorous activity everywhere than ever before. Principle requires activity. Vigorous activity for Principle is warring for Principle. As Mrs. Eddy says, on pages 267 and 268 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "The predisposing and exciting cause of all defeat and victory under the sun, rests on this scientific basis: that action, in obedience to God, spiritualizes man's motives and methods, and crowns them with success; while disobedience to this divine Principle materializes human modes and consciousness, and defeats them."

Activity in accordance with Principle is, of course, the activity of Mind. Principle is but another name for divine intelligence. To say that divine intelligence, or the divine consciousness, must be conscious or active is to state the merest truism. The vigorous activity of divine consciousness is good in itself. Vigorous right mental activity is always good for its own sake. Just as the purpose of the sun is to shine, so the whole purpose of the divine consciousness is to be active. Indeed the sun by its shining does not even set out to overcome darkness, for to its unquenchable radiance darkness simply is not. Even if there had never seemed to be any darkness anywhere, the sun's function would still be to shine. Just so, the function of divine intelligence is always to be infinitely active.

Since the divine consciousness and its activity is all that provably is, independently of the senses, supposition of any opposite must be supposition of an impossibility. To divine intelligence, just as in the case of the sun and darkness, any opposite or opposition absolutely is not. Immediately should any such supposition try to present itself before the divine consciousness it must be reduced to its native nothingness as instantly as darkness before the sunshine. Thus the warring of divine intelligence, even should it seem to be against any suppositional opposition, is an impossibility, as divine intelligence is omnipotent. Activity in accordance with divine intelligence always succeeds in expressing intelligence. Nothing could possibly hinder the divine consciousness in its conscious activity.

The vigorous activity of the divine Mind is certainly unceasing. True peace could never be a state of inaction. In unconsciousness there is no real satisfaction. The divine consciousness could not possibly include any element of unconsciousness. In a wonderful little article on "Love" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 250) Mrs. Eddy declares: "Love cannot be a mere abstraction, or goodness without activity and power." The world today is learning a little more why divine Love must always be truly vigorous. And never again can the world be stupefied into accepting as the peace of divine Love anything less than vigorous activity for Principle.

As long as a belief in evil exists there must be true war. In fact right activity is always right activity, call it war or peace or what you will. Never can we rightly look for a cessation of the requirement that men be active. Always a man must, in this sense, be at war. Always, however, must he, in the same sense, be at peace. There could not possibly be any greater peace than the energetic expression of intelligence. And that peace, of course, is right now. Now and forever the active manifestation of Principle is all there is to any man's real experience. As human beings perceive this clearly, they will be neither terrified by war nor mesmerized by peace. They will be content to prove that the real man is the effectively alert doer of whatever God has to be done.

Whether a man be in the army or in the wheat field, his whole work, then, is to be mentally alert. The great lesson of war is indeed the lesson of infinite activity, and the benefit of this lesson is eternal. "You whose labors are doing so much to benefit mankind", Mrs. Eddy once wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 203 and 204), "will not be impatient if you have not accomplished all you desire, nor will you be long in doing more. My faith in God and in His followers rests in the fact that He is infinite good, and that He gives His followers opportunity to use their hidden virtues, to put into practice the power which lies concealed in the calm and which storms awaken to vigor and to victory." What, then, if a man does seem to be far from the battle front, working still at pursuits that have hitherto been the activity of peace? Let that one but see that the true spiritual war or activity for Principle is here and now, and any sense of impatience or uselessness forthwith vanishes. Intelligent action is infinite in its utility. Intelligent action is winning the war.

The only way to prepare effectively for peace, is to see clearly that the only peace there can ever be after all this activity must be continued activity in accordance with intelligence. For real peace, mental inertia has to give way before the energy of the divine consciousness. Through war itself humanity is learning more of the true nature of peace. Accepting as true consciousness only the one consciousness of stirring right activity, one utterly rejects as consciousness the illusion which calls itself a consciousness of material ease and indolence. In this way alone can one experience, with rejoicing, spiritual peace in the very midst of war, as well as spiritual vigor in the midst of peace, which constitute genuine existence. This is actual victory, for it is intelligence effectively manifest. Only to the one who really is vigorously active in accordance with Principle would the blessing of Boaz in the book of Ruth ever be applicable, "The Lord recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust." The only recompense for energetic activity, or for warring rightly, is the unfoldment of this activity infinitely.

Addison's Prose

"Addison may be said to have almost created and wholly perfected English prose as an instrument for the expression of social thought. Prose had of course been written in many different manners before his time. Bacon, Cowley, and Temple had composed essays; Hooker, Sir Thomas Browne, Hobbes, and Locke philosophical treatises; Milton controversial pamphlets; Dryden critical prefaces; Raleigh and Clarendon histories; Taylor, Barrow, South, and Tillotson sermons. But it cannot be said that any of these had founded a prose style which, besides being a reflection of the mind of the writer, could be taken as representing the genius and character of the nation," W. J. Courthope writes in his volume on Addison.

"Addison took features of his style from almost all his predecessors; he assumes the characters of essayist, moralist, philosopher, and critic, but he blends them all together in his new capacity of journalist. He had accepted the public as his judges; and he writes as if some critical representative of the public were at his elbow putting to the test of reason every sentiment and every expression. Wharton tells us in his 'Essay on Pope' that Addison was so fastidious in composition that he would often stop the press to alter a preposition or conjunction. And this evidence is corroborated in a very curious and interesting manner by the MS. of some of Addison's essays, discovered by Mr. Dykes Campbell in 1858. A sentence in one of the papers on the 'Pleasures of the Imagination' shows, by the various stages through which it passed before its form seemed satisfactory to the writer, what nice attention he gave to the balance, rhythm, and lucidity of his periods. In its original shape the sentence was written thus:

"'For this reason we find the poets always crying up a Country Life; where Nature is left to herself, and appears to ye best advantage.'

"This is rather bald, and the MS. is accordingly corrected as follows:

"'For this reason we find all Fancifull men, and ye poets in particular, still in love with a Country Life; where Nature is left to herself, and furnishes out all ye variety of Scenes yt are most delightful to ye imagination.

"The text as it stands is this:

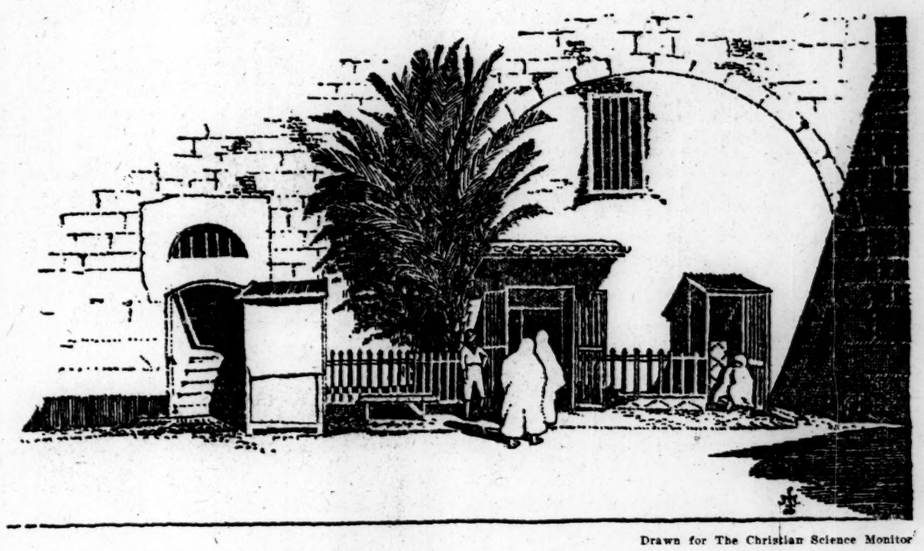
"'For this reason we always find the poet in love with a country life, where nature appears in the greatest perfection, and furnishes out all those scenes that are most apt to delight the imagination.'

"This is certainly the best both in point of sense and sound."

"With so much elaboration of style it is natural that there should be in Addison's essays a disappearance of that egotism which is a characteristic—and a charming one—of Montaigne; his moralizing is natural, for the age required it, but is free from the censoriousness of the preacher; his critical and philosophical papers all assume an intelligence in his reader equal to his own.

"This perfection of breeding in writing is an art which vanishes with the 'Tatler' and 'Spectator.' Other critics, other humorists have made their mark in English literature, but no second Addison has appeared. Johnson took him for his model so far as to convey lessons of morality to the public by means of periodical essays. But he confesses that he addressed his audience in tones of 'dictatorial instruction'; and anyone who compares the ponderous sententiousness and elaborate antithesis of the 'Rambler' with the light and rhythmical periods of the 'Spectator' will perceive that the spirit of preaching is gaining ground on the genius of conversation. Charles Lamb, again, has passages which, for mere delicacy of humor, are equal to anything in Addison's writings. But the superiority of Addison consists in this, that he expresses the humor of the life about him, while Lamb is driven to look at its oddities from outside.

"Lamb's humor is that of a sentimentalist; it dwells on odd nooks and corners, and describes quaint survivals in men and things. For our own age, when all that is picturesque in society is being leveled by a dull utilitarianism, this vein of eccentric imagination has a special charm, but the taste is likely to be a transient one. Mrs. Battle will amuse so long as this generation remembers the ways of its grandmothers; two generations hence the point of its humor will probably be lost. But the figure of Sir Roger de Coverley, though it belongs to a bygone stage of society, is as durable as human nature itself, and while the language lasts the exquisite beauty of the colors in which it is preserved will excite the same kind of pleasure. Scarcely below the portrait of the good knight will be ranked the character of his friend and biographer, the silent Spectator of men. A grateful posterity, remembering what it owes to him, will continue to assign him the reputation he coveted: 'It was said of Socrates that he brought philosophy down from heaven to inhabit among men, and I shall be ambitious to have it said of me that I have brought philosophy out of closets and libraries, schools and colleges, to dwell at clubs and assemblies, at teatables and in coffee-houses.'"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Small Arab Mosque in the Old Arab Town, Algiers

There are probably a considerable number of people who are to some extent in sympathy with Dr. Johnson's dictum that "the great object in traveling is to see the shores of the Mediterranean." To see those shores satisfactorily it is certainly desirable to see them from the sea, for, beautiful as the coasts and the cities of the Mediterranean are when viewed from the land, the sight of them from the sea is something apart and altogether incomparable.

Some of the cities which fringe the Mediterranean can be approached by either land or sea, although the traveler who comes first to Naples or Athens in a ship, to name only two instances, may count himself happier than he who arrives in a railway train. It is, to say the least of it, highly probable that Algiers, at any rate, will be approached from the sea and the first sight of it rising steeply up its hill from the water's edge is a very beautiful one.

Possibly first impressions after landing may be a little disappointing. Has Marseilles been left behind in France, only to be met again in Africa? it may be asked; such a modern French town does Algiers seem. A little time devoted to exploring, however, will soon reveal the fact that there is plenty of the old Algiers of the days of Arab ascendancy left, presenting a most striking contrast, with its narrow twisting lanes and overhanging houses, to the boulevards and squares of French Algiers. The old Arab town climbs steeply up the hill to the Kasbah and it is thoroughly eastern in its appearance and in the type of the houses which border its narrow lane-like streets. The Arab and the Moor reserve all their splendors for the inside of the house and the outside generally consists only of a blank wall with a few heavily barred and shuttered windows, although the doorways in Algiers are in some cases elaborately decorated.

The Broad River Irtish

"The broad River Irtish flows placidly onward, five hundred miles to Omsk and thousands of miles to the Arctic Ocean, and it is navigated by a considerable number of steamers and sailing boats."

"So I left Semipalatinsk and went in a little steamer up the narrowing and rocky river, past wooded islands, gray moors, and emerald marshes," Stephen Graham writes in "Through Russian Central Asia." "We had on board a couple of priests, a commercial traveler, some workmen coming back from doing a job, and two dozen raw Cossacks who had been ordered to serve on the Chinese frontier. . . . We had a holiday spirit. There were several high-school girls and girl students on board—gimnasistki and kursistki—and the deck was vocal with their chattering and laughing. They were a charming contrast to rough Siberia."

"The river became more rapid and difficult to navigate; it serpentined through wild gorges, where the rocks were broken and ragged and squared and angular. The steep cliffs were full of detail that was delicious to the eye. Where the cliffs were not so steep Nature had clothed their nakedness with mold and grass. We passed from placid stretches which seemed to throw the rays of the sun back on the ship, the people and the sky, and we entered the intense cold shadow of high, sheer rocks. The water became green and shadowy. The scenery changed every moment as we went round a new bend of the river and entered new territory through forbidding gates of rock. Frequently we found ourselves in foaming caldrons from which there seemed to be no exit; we wandered round, traveling as often north as south, and catching glimpses of the sun from all imaginable quarters and found loopholes of escape to new reaches. The steamer seemed a toy beside the huge cliffs on each side. . . . The higher we pursued our winding way the higher became the cliffs, till eventually we had gray crags of several hundred feet hanging over us. In the earlier gorges the greenness of the vegetation of the hills was reflected in the river in a deep, shadowy green, but in the later ones the drear grayness of the cliffs was alone reflected, and the swift-moving, placid water looked like oil. As far as Gusinaya Pristan trees—birches—but infrequent ones, were growing in haphazard ways from clefts in rocks. Besides our panting, puffing steamer, with its streamer of dense smoke and persistent showers of sparks, there were only rafts on the river—logs roped together, and peasants standing on the water-washed floating platforms. They seemed to be very skillful in managing them. On the banks we saw occasional tents and fishermen's tackle, small fires with tripods over them, and old black pots whereby you guessed that fish was cooking. Occasional haymaking parties also were visible on the wan outskirts of farms. It was a fascinating journey, and one could not take one's eyes from the changing scene, the prospect from door after door as we passed new rocks, the delicious side views, the clefts and wounds healed with birch trees and greenery, the battered, jaggy prominences, dull blue, purple, yellow with age and many weathers.

"Every one watched curiously for the next scene, and the change was so frequent that no one got tired. Mountains, ridges—the grandeur of our rock basins multiplied upon us so that we felt we were steadily ascending a high mountain range by river. Night was wonderful, especially when we stopped to put some cargo off or to take on wood, and we got out and walked on the cliffs and the sand; the stars in the sky had their drips of golden reflection in the river, and the opposite banks and rocks were majestically silhouetted against the sky. The navigation of this river is, perhaps, one of the sights of the future."

The First Bayreuth Festival

"On the 1st of August, 1875, the orchestral and ensemble rehearsals began" for the first Bayreuth festival, and encompassing the whole was Wagner, "arranging, supervising, inspiring and encouraging! For every detail he found a remedy, which was often the result of momentary inspiration, and much, which neither the printed text nor the carefully marked score revealed, suggested itself only at the moment of actual contact of the work with the stage," Caroline V. Kerr writes in "The Story of Bayreuth as told in The Bayreuth Letters of Richard Wagner."

"A small table furnished with a petroleum lamp and a box which served as a support for the score was placed for Wagner on the stage, and from this vantage-point he kept watch over the conductor and the progress of events on the stage.

"A picture of Wagner as he appeared at these rehearsals has been preserved for us by the genius of Adolph von Menzel, the great German historical painter.

"Wagner's idea in these rehearsals was not to proceed from the single point to the whole, but just the reverse. First the whole, and then the working out of details, so that as a result of this method something relatively perfect was accomplished, and the rehearsals, so far as orchestral and voice parts were concerned, differed but little from the eventual public performances.

"Every one who was permitted to take part in these rehearsals in any capacity whatever had the feeling that here a new epoch of musical history was being ushered in.

"Among the invited guests was Franz Liszt, who gave expression to this same thought in a letter at that time: 'I recently heard twenty rehearsals of that wonderful work, "The Nibelungs' Ring." It towers over and dominates our art epoch as does Mont Blanc the other mountain peaks.'"

"On August 13, 1876, all that Wagner had worked and wrought during the last quarter of a century took concrete form and became the First Bayreuth Festival!

"The decisive moment had come when his artists had to be left to stand or fall alone. Everywhere in the wings and the garderobe he had posted his farewell exhortation:

"'Last request to my faithful artists!

Distinctness!

The big notes will take care of themselves; the little notes and their text are the chief thing. Never say anything to the public, but always to each other; in monologue look either up or down, but never directly in front of you. Last wish: Be good to me, you dear children!'

"For the orchestra, which he knew would be well taken care of by Hans Richter, the admonition was more concise.

"With the exception of a few technical details the 'Rheingold' was a perfect performance, but these trifling mishaps quite spoiled the evening for Wagner, who sat in his room back of the scenes abusing all the participants, and neither could he be induced to show himself on the stage, nor would he allow his artists to appear.

"At the close of the 'Götterdämmerung' the entire house rose with thundering bravos for the creator of this new art work.

"'Wagner's reply was full of significance. 'We owe this to your favor, and the tireless energy of my artists. What I have to say to you can be expressed in an axiom! You have now seen what we can do; it remains with you to make it possible. And if it is your work, then we shall have an art.'

"'This is the axiom which sounds through the centuries from the lips of every reformer of historical significance.

"'Here I stand, I can do nothing else!'"

Sea Iris

I

Weed, moss-weed,
root tangled in sand,
sea-iris, brittle flower,
one petal like a shell
is broken,
and you print a shadow
like a thin twig.

Fortunate one,
scented and stinging,
rigid myrrh-bud,
camphor-flower,
sweet and salt—you are wind
in our nostrils.

II

Do the murex-fishers
drench you as they pass?
Do your roots drag up color
from the sand?
Have they slipt gold under you—
Rivets of gold?

Band of iris-flowers
above the waves,
you are painted blue,
painted like a fresh prow
stained among the salt weeds.

—H. D.

They That Have One End

They that have one end, can hardly disagree when they meet. At least, their concern in the greater moderates the value and difference about the lesser things.—William Penn.

My Grandfather Titbottom

You know my Grandfather Titbottom was a West Indian. A large proprietor and an easy man, he basked in the tropical sun, leading his quiet, luxurious life. He lived much alone and was what people call eccentric, by which I understand that he was very much himself, and, refusing the influence of other people, they took their little revenges, and called him names. It is a habit not exclusively tropical. I think I have seen the same thing even in this city. But he was greatly beloved, my bland and bountiful grandfather. He was so large-hearted and open-handed. He was so friendly and thoughtful and genial, that even his jokes had the air of graceful benedictions. . . .

My grandfather lived upon one of the small islands, St. Kitts, perhaps, and his domain extended to the sea. His house, a rambling West Indian mansion, was surrounded with deep, spacious piazzas, covered with lounges, among which one capacious seat was his peculiar seat. . . . His morning costume was an ample dressing gown of gorgeously flowered silk, and his morning was very apt to last all day. He rarely read, but he would pace the great piazza for hours, with his hands sunk in the pockets of his gown, and an air of sweet reverie, which any author might be happy to produce.

Society, of course, he saw little. There was some slight apprehension that if he were bidden to social entertainments, he might forget his coat, or arrive without some other part of his dress; and there is a sly tradition in the family that, having been invited to a ball in honor of the new Governor of the island, my Grandfather Titbottom sauntered into the hall about midnight, wrapped in the gorgeous flowers of his dressing gown. There was great excitement among the guests and immense deprecation of the gubernatorial ire. But it happened that the Governor and my grandfather were old friends, and there was no offense. But as they were conversing together, one of the distressed managers cast indignant glances at the brilliant costume of my grandfather, who summoned him and asked courteously:

"Did you invite me, or my coat?"

"You, in a proper coat," replied the manager.

The Governor smiled approvingly, and looked at my grandfather.

"My friend," said he to the manager, "I beg your pardon, I forgot."

The next day, my grandfather was seen promenading in full ball dress along the streets of the little town.

"They ought to know," said he, "that I have a proper coat, and that not contempt, nor poverty, but forgetfulness, sent me to a ball in my dressing gown."

During the long mornings of nearly half a century, my Grandfather Titbottom had sat in his dressing gown and gazed at the sea. But one calm June day, as he slowly paced the piazza after breakfast, his dreamy glance was arrested by a little vessel, evidently nearing the shore. He called for his spyglass and surveying the craft, saw that she came from the neighboring island. She glided smoothly, slowly, over the summer sea. The sea sparkled languidly, and the brilliant blue sky hung cloudlessly over. Scores of little island vessels had my grandfather seen come over the horizon and cast anchor in the port. Hundreds of summer mornings had the white sails flashed and faded. But this time he laid down the spyglass, and leaned against the column of the piazza, and watched the vessel with an intentness which he could not have explained. . . .

"Decidedly, I must step down and see about that vessel," said my Grandfather Titbottom.

He gathered his ample dressing gown about him, and stepped from the piazza. . . . His face wore a calm, beaming smile, as if he approved of all the world. There was almost a patriarchal pathos in his expression as he sauntered along in the sunshine toward the shore. A group of idlers was collected to watch the arrival. The little vessel furled her sails and drifted slowly landwards, and as she was of very light draft, she came close to the shelving shore. A long plank was put out from her side, and the debarkation commenced. My Grandfather Titbottom stood looking on to see the passengers as they passed. There were but a few of them, and mostly traders from the neighboring island. But suddenly the face of a girl appeared over the side of the vessel, and she stepped upon the plank to descend. My Grandfather Titbottom instantly advanced, and moving briskly reached the top of the plank at the same moment, and with the old tassel of his cap flashing in the sun, and one hand in the pocket of his dressing gown, with the other he handed the young lady carefully down the plank. That young lady was afterward my Grandmother Titbottom.—George William Curtis. In "Prue and I."

His Rule

My rule of life is with sure plan to work,
To trust in God, and sing a cheerful song;
To search each gem in each cold day may lurk,
And catch a side advantage from a wrong.

—J. S. Blackie.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JULY 1, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Apotheosis of Tooley Street

THE Norris substitute to the Jones amendment for wartime prohibition is, of course, a joke, and one quite up to the level of the comic papers which forget that Abraham Lincoln was a prohibitionist and that Mr. Stiggins was not, and which therefore insist in dressing the Abraham Lincolns in all the familiar habiliments of the Mr. Stigginses. One feels convinced, indeed, that Mr. Stiggins would have been amongst the warmest supporters of the Norris amendment if it had been in his power, for it would have perpetuated almost indefinitely his enjoyment of that vanity, "less odious" to him than any other, "the liquor called rum."

In short, if the Norris amendment becomes law, there is no particular reason why the harassed brewer should not cease from troubling, and the weary distiller be at rest, for the Norris amendment, according to Mr. Hinshaw, a most admirable authority, does not prohibit the sale of whisky until the 30th of June, 1919, with the result that, as there is already an estimated stock of 250,000,000 gallons of distilled liquors in the country, Mr. Stiggins may hope to survive the war without the loss of a single glass of his "particklet wanity." Next, the Norris amendment does not prohibit the manufacture or sale of wine until the 30th of June, 1919, with the result that the wine drinker finds himself in the same advantageous position as Mr. Stiggins, seeing that it is the hope of mankind that the war will be over before the day named. If it is not completely over, no doubt some supporter of the drink interests will arise to explain that it is hardly necessary to disorganize the whole wine trade by enforcing the law, when the end is so nearly in sight. But the most favored of the three culprits at whom wartime prohibition is aimed is Robin Hop. Robin Hop, having a peculiarly pro-German origin and clientele, is naturally to have special terms. The manufacture of beer, in plain English, is not to be interfered with for three months after the measure has been approved by the President, whilst at no time at all, so long as a drop of beer exists, is there to be any embargo on its sale. Now the stocks of beer in the country at the present moment are very considerable, and as it certainly will be considerably more than three months before the President's signature can be attached to the bill, even if it passes, the breweries can employ that time in adding whatever quantity they may to their present stock in the hope of lasting out the war. It was only the other day that Mr. Lloyd George explained that President Wilson was running a race with the Kaiser for victory by means of man-power. It is evident that if the Norris amendment passes, Robin Hop will soon be running a race with Mr. Wilson and the Kaiser to carry the last barrel of beer past the peace conference.

The truth is that the Norris amendment is simply playing with wartime prohibition. It might be a reasonable enough measure, from some points of view, if it were applied to open prohibition. But applied to wartime prohibition it is simply ludicrous. The war, presumably, is not going to last for years, and the Norris amendment seems to have taken this into consideration, and to have calculated just how far it would be possible to delay wartime prohibition, without making the term quite farcical, but with the intention of enabling the drink interests to lay up a sufficiency of spirits, wine, and beer, to carry them through to a day when the war might reasonably be calculated to have terminated. Now in all this not a thought is given to anybody but the drink interests. Nothing has been done, for instance, to secure the coal supply of the country for the coming winter, and if care is not taken, the coming winter will again find the churches and the schools threatened with closing in order that nothing should have been done in the interim to interfere with the transport requirements of the breweries. These requirements have been calculated at 13,500,000 tons, which means an appropriation for this purpose of over 200,000 freight cars during the year and of several hundred locomotives. It must surely be obvious to anybody that the use of these freight cars and these locomotives during the summer for the hauling of coal, would place the coal supply of the country in absolute security during the forthcoming winter. Yet nothing will induce those who are responsible to insist on the sacrifice of drink to the distribution of coal. Indeed Mr. Hurley and Mr. Gompers, whose views seem to be most successfully embodied in the Norris amendment, insist that the suppression of the drink interests would mean an interference with the liberties of the people, in blank contradiction of the simple fact that the House of Representatives, which is tolerably sensitive to public opinion, passed wartime prohibition by a vote of over 300 to 5.

This marvelous care for the liberties of the public, in the face of the vote of the House of Representatives, is getting a trifle overdone. Indeed, when it is remembered that the House of Representatives voted for wartime prohibition by over 300 to 5, one wonders exactly what Mr. Gompers' definition of a faddist amounts to, for it is obvious that there are upwards of 300 faddists in the House of Representatives, and only 5 men of normal mentality. Now a fad is defined, by Webster, as a hobby, a whim, or a craze. It therefore follows that there are only five members of the House of Representatives who are not governed by a hobby, a whim, or a craze, which seems in itself to prove rather too much—in short that it is almost necessary to be a faddist to be normal. On the other hand, normal is defined, by Webster, as anything not deviating from a rule. It is therefore evident that the rule on the subject of prohibition is constituted by the views of the five members, and the abnormality contributed by the other three hundred odd. Never, in the whole history of the world has the demonstration of the three tailors of Tooley Street been carried quite so far as this. The three tailors of Tooley Street, it is now made manifest, were the normal population of England, the remaining millions being obviously the faddists. Therefore was Tooley Street justified in that famous memorial, which began, "We the people of England." Indeed, taking the population of England, in the Tooley Street era, and contrasting it with that of the United States, in the Twentieth Century, Tooley Street has distinctly the advantage, and yet the comic papers, in their criticisms of prohibition really think that they are funny. Shall any man in future dispute it?

German Castles in Spain

THIS may or may not be a favorable time for the Allies to get together and, by concerted action, create a lasting influence for the cause of democracy in Spain. Allied propaganda work has been inadequate among the Spaniards, and there is need to make up for much lost time in order to counteract those insidious designs of the Germans which have long turned the Peninsula into a hotbed of intrigue. Spain at this moment may, perhaps, be at the crossing of the ways. She is initiating drastic economic measures. Her mercantile fleet has been taken over by the state, and the whole of the maritime transport is to be reorganized, with the object of making the fullest use of the mercantile marine. There are urgent reasons for this change. A third of her fleet has been sunk by her perilous friend, the German, and Spain has become so embittered by her losses that a movement is growing for the seizure of German ships interned in Spanish ports, of which seventy are available. The proverbial "last straw" may be said to have been the recent incident connected with the torpedoing of the Spanish ship Luisa, while it was following in the wake of French and British ships. The indignant owners called attention to the remarkable fact that the German submarine deliberately singled out the Spaniard for attack and left the allied vessels immune. They demanded that in the meantime a German steamer of equal tonnage and value should be seized, pending a satisfactory settlement. All claims by Spain for compensation, however, have hitherto been ignored, and there is no reason for believing that the Germans will be led to make an exception in the case of the Luisa.

German influence in Spain, now threatened by the high-handed proceedings of the Germans themselves, is the measure of the neglect, on the part of the Entente, to place the great issues of the war before the country. The Allies long left it to the Germans to distort affairs as they pleased, and the result was that all but a few of the pronouncedly liberal organs were strongly pro-German from the outset of the war. Germany knew her Spain like a book. Much of the commerce of the country was under German control, and Barcelona was turned into a German port in much the same way as Antwerp was exploited by German merchants, shippers, and bankers. Moreover, Spain, at the outset of the war, was not only unprepared for hostilities but was nourishing a deeply rooted desire for a regenerating peace. She displayed, in short, just the temper suited to the sowing of the German seed. The German propaganda found ready acceptance with the Spanish people, particularly with the monarchical faction, known as the Spanish Carlists, the supporters of Don Carlos and his descendants, in their pretensions to the Spanish throne. The pretenders have often proclaimed their intention to restore to the people their "ancient rights and privileges," and the present spokesman of the Carlists, Vasquez de Mella, has not failed to remind his countrymen that Spaniards can "never forget or forgive the loss of Gibraltar," the recovery of which would "make Spain the ruler of the strait, and would lead to a federation with Portugal and the political unity of the Peninsula."

The "Gibraltar" incident is one of the straws which show which way the political wind blows. Undoubtedly German propaganda from the first was designed in the hope of securing something more than Spain's neutrality. Spain hostile to the Entente might conceivably have placed the French battle line in peril by an attack from the rear while she menaced Mediterranean shipping. Germany lavished large sums of money upon Spanish propaganda work, formed numerous active committees, sent her best diplomatic and commercial agents and attachés to Spain, and caused the country to be overridden by spies. In contrast the Allies did little, corporately, to counteract these subtle influences, when a vigorous allied propaganda was called for. Instead, they seemed to have relied too much upon the personal sympathies of the King and Queen. It is much to the credit of France, however, that she early recognized the advantage of her geographical position with regard to the Peninsula, and sent into Spain a mass of propaganda literature skillfully compiled so as to exactly meet the bias of Spanish thought. Having regard to the fact that the Spaniards are nominally Roman Catholics and look upon Republican France as an anarchical country ruled by Jacobins and other lawless elements, the war was treated from a religious point of view. But after all, the Germans, by their recent ruthless actions against the Spaniards, may prove to be the best of propagandists for the Allies. If so, their efforts on behalf of the Central Empires may soon be turned into so many Castles in Spain.

Why German Textbooks?

IN A new ruling, which makes it unnecessary that students taking entrance examinations for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shall be examined in German, the president of the school, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, after saying that this change "has very little if anything to do with war conditions," and that it does not affect studies after the student enters the institute, remarks that "those taking certain technical subjects, such as chemistry, will be obliged to study German after entering, as much valuable material is to be obtained only through a knowledge of this language." Dr. Maclaurin is not the first college president or professor who has said substantially this during the last forty or fifty years. In view of the present awakening of the world to the shallowness of German claims to super-learning and super-efficiency, there is justification for the hope that he may be one of the last.

The inference to be drawn from the statement is that, somehow or other, the Germans have succeeded in locking up certain technical knowledge in their language, and that if you do not learn that language you will be shut out from important results of research, discovery, and invention. The fact is that less than any other of the great nations of the earth today can Germany lay claim to extraordinary advancement in theoretical or applied natural science. In technical matters she is a borrower rather than a creator. She does not compare with Italy, with France, with Great Britain, or with the United States in discovery or invention. She has imitated and sometimes improved in fields abandoned to her by countries lacking her patient application and low-priced labor, but even in this respect she has not kept pace with Japan.

The steam engine is not hers, nor the locomotive, nor the steamship. She did not invent the telegraph or the telephone. She did not give to the world the sewing machine, the harvester, the cotton gin. She had nothing to do with the spinning jenny. She has never been a leader in the development of electricity. Wireless telegraphy is not hers, nor is wireless telephony, the X-ray, the typewriter, the mimeograph, or the fountain pen. She has excelled in certain technical branches, especially in chemistry, only because France, the United Kingdom, and the United States practically conceded certain fields to her, being preoccupied in other fields themselves. What she has accomplished in the perfection of dyes, during half a century, England and the United States have, in the main, accomplished in less than four years. She made headway in commerce, between 1870 and 1914, by underselling rather than by excelling her competitors. Even in the one line which she has regarded as wholly her own, that of producing implements of destruction, she is a borrower and imitator. She has nothing to do, nearly or remotely, with the invention of the submarine, the aeroplane, or the "tank." After four decades of drilling and reviewing for the present war, she did not, in 1914, have a gun equal to the French "Seventy-five." She has not put out an explosive or a gas that the Allies have not rendered immediately ineffective. She still moves her troops in mass after the medieval fashion. Only brute force seems to appeal to her.

Germany can teach the English-speaking people little or nothing that is worth knowing, notwithstanding that she has long enjoyed another reputation largely as the fruit of sheer pretense. Her claim to superior knowledge has been a brazen sham; her assertion that the information she has accumulated can be communicated only through her language is a shameless fiction.

The French Ecole Polytechnique is older than any technical school in Germany. It is asserted by scholars that the United States is indebted to Russia more than to any other nation for some of the most important and valuable features of its schools of technology. Technical schools gave England prestige in manufacture long before Prussia had a trade reaching beyond her own borders, and made British wares famous throughout the earth. England has not capitalized her great technical schools and colleges during these latter years as has Germany, but German technical education or achievement has never been able seriously to impair English commerce.

There is nothing in the German technical textbooks that may not be found essentially in English or American textbooks. Germany has no special means of access to technical knowledge, any more than she has to music or theology. It is time the technical institutes of the United States abandoned the illusion, begotten of German psychology, that the youth of the country can be taught things worth knowing better in German than in English, and time also that educators were throwing the German textbooks out of the window. The superstition of German superiority in education has gone far enough, and done harm enough.

The East Coast

THE East Coast, and by the East Coast is meant the east coast of England, is very much at the front. Exactly in what way is known only as the war news of a thousand years ago was known, by word passed from mouth to mouth. The East Coast is like the Grand Fleet. The average man of the inland town hears little of the watch it is keeping, of the defenses it has devised, or the way it has changed itself, and, indeed, transformed itself. He hears of it when it suddenly emerges into action in some notable exploit, only to return immediately afterward into silence profound with a haste pronounced.

And yet the East Coast is really but little changed, and those who knew and loved it well in the days of peace, all the way from the Downs to Holy Isle, would find along its great stretches all, or nearly all, the sights and sounds of former days. They might not find, it is true, the inevitable trail of smoke or sail on the horizon wherever they went, but, for the rest, it would have for them all that strange, vivid familiarity that only the seacoast can have. There would be the chalk cliffs of Kent—

> All white and green,
> And the sea all blue—

the low flats of Essex, stretching on to the dykes and broads, the golden sands and scarlet poppies of Norfolk. Then would come the great stretch of the Wash, old King's Lynn, and, round the bend, the lantern of Boston church, rising high above the flat land of southern Lincolnshire. Then one would cross the mouth of the Humber to where the shelving cliffs of Withernsea give way to the mighty limestone crags of Flamborough Head. Here the East Coast is at its mightiest. Headland after headland pushes its way out into the North Sea.

> And Flamboro' calls to Filey Brigg,
> And the Brigg to the Castle Hill.

And so one would go on up the coast, past the distant smoke clouds of Middlesbrough and Newcastle, out into the open stretches of Holy Isle and Lindisfarne, to the border town of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Of course, if the traveler took a close view he would find changes enough. The fishermen of Flamborough and Bridlington, of Whitby and Lowestoft, are sailing, many of them, seas they never thought to sail, and making catches they never thought to make. Those who, on sundry much-remembered summer days, have had converse with this one or that one, will remember that strange impression of "sublime untraveled content" with which such interchange of views always filled one. And so it is with a feeling of wide expansion that one reads, for instance, of how the "two brothers" that had "an equal share in the Mary Ann" have won distinction and decoration, paragraphs in the London press, and whole columns in the local press, at Salonika or Basra, or in the waters on the other side of the North Sea.

So much for changes, but the sand-martin still darts and dives amidst the dunes of Norfolk, and the puffin builds his nest in the crags and clefts of Flamborough. The bright green still crowns the high places, or marches down gently to the sea in a thousand sheltered coves and bays.

Notes and Comments

IF ANYONE fears conscription of labor in the United States, he should carefully study Canada's model registration week. The Dominion has just taken an inventory of its manhood and womanhood, but the only element of compulsion was the necessity to register. The government obtained much valuable information. It learned all about the distribution of labor in the country, and how the workers could be redistributed, wherever necessary, for the purposes of efficiency. But any redistribution will be effected by voluntary methods, and there is no intention of utilizing registration in order to force a change of occupation upon anyone. Here is conscription of labor with the sting taken out of it.

BEFORE the war the Kaiser was said to be an industrious reader of the humorous papers, his newspaper bureau in the Foreign Office keeping him regularly supplied with all the principal cartoons bearing upon his august self and his policies. Has he lost the relish for this kind of amusement since the rise of Raemaekers set the fashion for uncompromisingly depicting him as the "assassin of Europe" and author of the world conflagration? Perhaps the worst punishment which most people can fervently wish him, after the war, is that he be placed permanently in a room filled with a choice collection of the works of his enemies, the truth-telling, plain-speaking cartoonists! There is something in the idea reminiscent of the delicate grimness of the Gilbertian "boiling oil."

IT IS now more than fifty years since the question of giving Cabinet ministers some place in the Congress of the United States was first agitated. It is interesting to note that James G. Blaine, John D. Long, and President Garfield, like former President Taft, have argued that the Cabinet in Congress, in other words the institution of ministerial responsibility, would not necessitate any change in governmental forms, but would enormously facilitate the work of congressmen, whilst bringing the national government in line with that efficiency and promptitude which are today the watchwords in every department of life.

THE Turk, having found Turkey very much carved up after four years of war, now wants to do a little carving on his own account. But he is going to be "just," even with the giaour. He will go shares. He will ask only a Turkish prince to rule in the Crimea, and then there shall be a German prince in Georgia and an Austrian prince in Armenia! This suggestion is almost as humorous as the Turk's claim to a share in the spoils on the ground that, had he not entered the war, there would have been "five fewer theaters of war," and the Central Powers would have been defeated.

THESE are times of innovation and reconstruction. Some people, once immensely proud of their names, are changing them because they have become ashamed of the countries with which those names are identified. When they are honestly ashamed, there may be little, if any, objection to such changes, but there ought to be unquestionable assurance on this point. Those who seek a new name simply to mask evil intention and action must be guarded against vigilantly. But there can be no serious objection to changing the spelling of "sauerkraut" to "sourkrout," as the National Pickle Packers Association, at its recent convention in New York, decided to do, in deference to popular sentiment. Sourkrout, it seems, is Slavic. Yet, why not go the whole length and call it plainly "pickled cabbage," which it is?

THE wit for which Mr. Choate was famous sparkles in the book which Cassells recently brought out on the former American Ambassador. There are many good stories, examples of the lawyer's dry humor and of a gift for repartee. On one occasion a well-known clergyman, who had applied to Mr. Choate for legal advice in a long case, came to his office and, in a deprecating manner, said: "I always understood, Mr. Choate, that you gentlemen of the bar were not in the habit of charging clergymen for your services." "You are much in error," returned Mr. Choate firmly, "much in error. You look for your reward in the next world, but we lawyers have to get ours in this."

WHEN he first announced his intention of entering the legal profession, somebody expressed the opinion that he would not make a good lawyer, but Mr. Choate was not the man to do anything but succeed in his undertakings. There was amusing evidence of it one day when, proceeding to court, "with a large package of papers contained in the traditional green bag used by the Boston Bar, he was accosted by a son of Israel with the query: "Old clothes?" "No," he replied, "a new suit."

SAYS a Philadelphia paper: "Every young man in Ireland who refuses to go, sends a young American in his place." It might have added: "Often that young man is an Irishman!" and suggested that these Hibernian conscripts be allowed to land at Queenstown or Dublin, on their way to the front, just to have a heart-to-heart talk with their kinsmen.